The Times.

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Wayside Gleanings.

FOR THE TIMES.

Our Nell.

Respectfully inscribed to J. J. Pippy and Lady.

Our Nell's a wicked little elf,
So full of fun, and yet so shy;
Pride, baby pride rests on her lip,
And mischief in her bright blue eye.
Indeed we love thee passing well,
Romping, heedless, laughing Nell.

She turns our house quite up side down,
In grandma's pocket often peeps,
Takes scissors, thimble, cotton all,
Then in some corner slyly creeps.
Yet for all this we love her well,
Careless, merry, witching Nell.

At all her merry pranks we laugh,
For who could have the heart to scold
Our household treasure, baby Nell,
Who's only just turned four years old.
We love her more than words can tell,
Merry, laughing, blue-eyed Nell.

But when our evening meal is o'er,
And each one kneels in earnest prayer,
With hands tight clasped and thoughtful mien,
Our little Nellie, too, is there.
And angels whisper, "it is well,"
When lisping prays our baby Nell.

BEATRICE.

Reading, Mass., 1856.

FOR THE TIMES.

Oh! had I the Wings.

BY JEANNIE.

"Oh! had I the wings of a swallow I'd fly"
Away to the South-land this cold wintry day,
Where flowers are blooming beneath the soft sky,
And the bees gaily bask in the sun's mellow ray.

Where the murmur of streamlets and music of birds,
And the voice of the breeze as it sighs through the pines,
With the harp's thrilling melody, sweetly accords
As it swells on the air, 'mid that fair land of vines.

To the delicate touch of some fairy-like hand,
Whose merry-eyed owner flits through the green bowers,
Arrayed in the beauty of Eden-land,
And perfumed with the fragrance of sweet scented flowers.

Oh! I'd love, 'mid its bright sunny valleys, to rove,
Till the chill winds of winter have fled from the earth,
And the birds and the blossoms return to the grave,
And enliven again the dear place of my birth.

Simsbury, Ct., 1856.

FOR THE TIMES.

Bravely do, and Boldly dare.

"Champion of truth! unwaveringly,
Press onward in thy calling high;
True to thyself, thy purpose true,
The one grand object still in view;
Heed not the coward's voice, nor fear
The fool's derision, skeptic's sneer,
But boldly do, and bravely dare
And never let thy heart despair."

This seems to have been the motto of all the truly wise and great, and in carrying it into action man has accomplished wonders. He has travelled through the abstruse regions of the philosophic world. Established society and government, and originated rules by which he can direct the ship on the pathless ocean, and measure the comet's flight over fields of unlimited space.

We often hear it said that great circumstances make great men, but is not the reverse of this more frequently true? Who are our most useful men and women? Those who have been brought up in ease and extravagance? Those who have been thrown into business through the influence of some great circumstance? Nay! rather those who have cultivated their energy by contending with the storms of life. Who is it that acts most boldly, aspires to highest attainments in science and literature? Let the lives of all great and learned men answer.

Benjamin Franklin was the son of a tallow chandler, yet by industry, perseverance and frugality he became a great philosopher and statesman. The famous Ben. Johnson began life as a brick mason. The noted Winckelman, one of the most distinguished writers on classic aptiquities and the fine arts that modern times have produced, was the son of a shoe-maker. Peter Rames, the most celebrated writer and intrepid thinker of the sixteenth century, was employed in his childhood as a shepherd, and obtained his education by serving as lackey in the college of Navarre. Who was the founder of Mount Holyoke? Miss Lyon, a poor girl, who set out in life without an education or even sufficient means to obtain it. She, by perseverance and bold doing, overcame all the obstacles that humble worth meets in ushering from darkness to light, succeeded admirably in cultivating her own mind, and subsequently founded the greatest female institution in our Union.

Then, since neither poverty nor humble birth can obstruct the paths which lead to usefulness, fame and goodness, why may not all aspire to something noble? Let our motto be *excelsior! excelsior!* Let none distrust their own capabilities, but rather say in action, with Col. Miller, when asked, "Can you storm that fort?" "I can try." Faint and weary hearts never win, but what man has done man can do, accomplishes as if by magic. Man is a voluntary being, endowed with self-determining powers which enable him to act or not act. This iron-will may take the reins into its own hands and do as it pleases. Then it remains with individual man, whether he will be great, good and noble.

All surrounding influences stimulate us to action. We are placed in a field of unbounded research and labor, and always surrounded by fellow-beings who need our aid.

All is action, all is motion,
In this mighty world of ours;
Like the currents of the ocean,
Man is stimulated by unseen powers.

Duty points with outstretched fingers,
Every soul to action high,
Woe betides the soul that lingers,
Action, action is the cry.

All nature calls upon mankind to act. The stars whisper it in their courses; the seasons breathe it as they succeed each other; the night wind whistles it; the water of the deep roars it out, and Time, the hoary-headed potentate, proclaims it as he flies.

Man's position in the scale of created beings demands something noble of him. He is the Lord of creation. The greatest terrestrial work of God! Behold his mechanism and the powerful mind that dwells within him. All the other works of God are dust and ashes when compared with him. Moral and intellectual elements are his crowning endowments. These render him near kin to the angels and constitute him the son of Almighty God. Mankind are living stones in the temple of God. "In his own image" moral and intellectual are we created. With a live coal from off the altar of his own nature, He lighted up the fire of immortality which burns within us. That likeness is faded, mildewed and crushed yet we possess it. How numerous are our exalted capabilities! Yet alas! how few we improve. Where we might accomplish so much good, how little do we perform! Not a tithe of the natural talents and moral goodness of mankind is improved. How few of those golden virtues and principles which would beautify the heart and mind of all men are cultivated. Oh! away with this vegetable existence, this merely breathing. Arise son of indolence and daughter of ease. Trim your heaven-constructed lamps. Ascend those lofty heights from which you have fallen. Cultivate those noble and divine gifts which dwell within you. Fulfil, indeed, the object of your creation.

Glen Anna. ELLA.

A Short Essay on Marriage.

Some young men marry dimples, some ears; the mouth, too, is occasionally married; the chin not so often. Only the other day, a young fellow fell over heels and ears in love with a braid—braid, we believe young ladies style that mass of hair that descending from the forehead, forms a sort of a mouse's nest over the ear. He was so far gone in his infatuation, that he became engaged to this braid; but the Eugenie mode of hair dressing coming in just then, the charm was dissolved and the match happily broken off, and there is no present appearance of its being renewed. What do young men marry? Why, they marry these and many other bits of scraps of a wife, instead of the true thing. And then, after the wedding, surprised to find, that although married, they have no wives. He that would have a wife must marry a woman.

Literary.

FOR THE TIMES.

PATIENCE.

How happy would mankind be if they all possessed a proper amount of patience. It is interesting, in any community, to notice how much some persons excel others in sustaining with meekness and fortitude, the pains, calamities, toils, and provocations of every day life.

Some individuals can endure, with mild serenity, the afflictions that come upon them, and with patient courage, can hear themselves insulted and calumniated. They can walk with a firm and unfaltering step when their path is surrounded with misfortunes, and when the storms of adversity gather thick before them. Being naturally gifted with a quiet and peaceable disposition, they are generally happy, and have learned to look upon the bright side of human affairs, and to discern clear sky beyond the clouds. Their very countenances indicate that life to them is not composed of sorrowful days and gloomy nights. They are not perplexed and provoked at the petty cares and duties of life, but perform them with a willing mind.

But other individuals are very different from this class. When afflictions come upon them they yield at once to their melancholy influence, and walk the streets with down cast looks and sorrowful countenance. If at any time they hear open abuse, or even reproachful insinuations, their minds are filled with dreadful forebodings, and they imagine every body speaking ill of them. They have no patience to endure misfortunes, which are the common lot of all; but almost every occurrence, with which they are connected, seems to be unfavorable to their happiness. Life to such has no charms, and society no pleasures. They spend their days in brooding over real or imaginary hardships; and at night their slumbers are disturbed with most unpleasant dreams. If a friend endeavors to encourage them, they turn away, saying, in a complaining spirit—

"Earth is filled with care and toil,
Sorrow comes in all our years;
And our cup of pleasure even
Sparkles with commingled tears.
Oh! for some far distant region,
From the toils of earth release—
For a heaven, where man's tried spirit,
Cloud-like may float on in peace!"

Such unhappy persons are no benefit to the community in which they reside. Their neighbors dislike to see them approaching their dwelling; for they are sure to bring some unwelcome news. They exert an injurious influence in the family circle: their children, imitating the example of the parents, are petulant and disagreeable at home; and when sent to school they find fault with everything, and then return to complain of the conduct of their schoolmates, of the too rigid discipline, or the partiality of the teacher. It is almost useless to talk to such pupils about patience; to tell them that they will never succeed in any undertaking without it; to try to persuade them to persevere in overcoming the difficulties they meet, in the acquisition of that knowledge, without which they can never become useful members of society; for the words of the instructor are forgotten, so soon as the children leave the school and return to such parental influence.

There are no two classes of persons in the world, who need more patience than parents and teachers. The parents need a large share to enable them to set a suitable example before their children; for if they are continually finding fault with men and things,—if they are passionate in their households, and often in anger reproving and upbraiding them, their children will be so likewise. But, on the contrary, if they will exercise a good degree of patience and forbearance, if they will learn to look upon the sunny side of life, and when perplexed and annoyed will remember that their troubles are small compared with those of many of their neighbors and friends who never seem dissatisfied, but are uniformly cheerful;—then their children will experience the benefit of such an example, and society will respect and honor those whom it formerly despised.

Teachers also must have a large amount of patience to enable them to exercise a proper and wholesome discipline in a school: and sometimes they will need almost the patience of good old Job, to bear the trials and the perplexing cares of their responsible situation.

It is a quality which may be, and ought to be cultivated by all classes of society. The more a person possesses it, the brighter will be his path through life, the better will he succeed in his ordinary avocations, the greater influence will he have over those around him, and the more will he be loved and honored by all the intelligent and virtuous portion of the community. HOMO.

Greensboro Feb. 1856.

Sketch of Gen. Walker.

The following sketch of this remarkable fillibuster is furnished by a correspondent to the Washington Star.

William Walker was born in Nasheville, Tennessee, and is now about thirty-three years old. His father is James Walker, Esq., a citizen of Nashville, of Scottish birth, and very much respected. His mother was a Miss Norvell, an estimable lady from Kentucky. Walker, after quitting school in his native State—which he did with much credit an honor—commenced the study of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated. He then went to Europe, entered the medical schools of Paris as a student, received a diploma there, and, after some time spent in travel, returned to this country, went to Nashevill, and commenced the study and practice of the law. Walker is thus both lawyer and physician.

From Nasheville, he went to New Orleans, and was for some time editor of the *Crescent*. In June, 1850, he went to San Francisco, and become one of the editors of the *Herald*. While in this position an article appeared in the Herald animadverting upon the judiciary, to which exception was taken by Judge Parsons, of the District Court, who forthwith summoned him before his Court, and inflicted on the editor a fine of $500. This Walker refused to pay, and was accordingly imprisoned, but was subsequently discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued from the Superior Court, which action was sustained by the Legislature at its next session. The next enterprise in which Walker was engaged was the famous expedition to Sonora, with the disastrous result of which your readers are as familiar as they are with his more recent history. He is, besides, a man of indomitable courage and perseverance. When a student in Philadelphia, strange as it may seem, he was remarkable for his diffident and ever taciturn manner and gentle disposition. In person, he is rather under than above the medium height, and was formerly of fair complexion, somewhat freckled face, with light hair, grey eyes, and high check bones.

The Want of Capital.

Many a young man looks into the future with despondency, because he has not the capital which he thinks is necessary to make a successful start in the world. Young men of really good powers and more than the ordinary share of human energy sometimes waste much time and effort in devising means to accomplish a set purpose; and thus frequently embarrass themselves by the partial success which they had proposed, in debt and under heavy obligations; and if they succeed in the end, it is at the cost of a weary, anxious and almost desperate encounters with the perplexities of their position. We do not by any means disesteem the spirit which impels a young man to an effort of this sort; but it is frequently and generally the case, we believe, that he can put his demand for the aid of capital into a better shape.

Skill, tact, energy, honesty, intelligence, accuracy, promptitude, zeal are all qualifications which have their money value and possess a fair claim upon the capital which they keep in profitable use.

It is not in every case where capital employs and presents an equivalent for these things that they can successfully demand a share in the general proceeds. Capital, itself, in some forms in which it is employed, is superior to them. And it is the natural tendency of capital to maintain its independence of all incidental service. But there are numerous instances in which the superior talent, business tact, and the efficient service of young men will commend them to a participation in the proceeds of a business—especially one to which they have or may be able to contribute measurably to its success. It should, therefore, be the steadfast aim of a young man, in whatever service he may be employed, to make the best use of his time and ability, and thus to establish his value, and, if possible, the indispensable quality of his services. If he cannot, by so doing, succeed in his hopes and ambition with the particular house in which he is engaged, he is in a fair way to commend himself to the favorable notice of others, and, in the end, thus realize an equivalent in capital and its proceeds for the qualities he brings to bear successfully upon it.

Thousands of young men fail to commend themselves to higher favor and better fortune in the pursuit, trade or profession in which they may be engaged, by doing only just so much as the letter of their engagement, or the conditions implied in it seem to demand. Many capable of doing more are restrained by what others do. Some do not like to seem officious; others are afraid of the opinions, sneers and ridicule of their companions. Many absolutely feel these things as a bond around them, who are continually impelled to more earnest and effective effort. Yet those only make their way and make their mark in the world who act independent of all unjust and unnatural restraint, and do what they can and when they can, and prove themselves men to be relied on upon all occasions.—*Balt. Sun.*

Adventure With a Wolf.

The Kansas correspondent of *the St. Louis Republican* tells the following story:

"A few days since, while riding in the rear of our town, in a small ravine, through which a streamlet takes its quiet way beneath its crystal covering, and whose irrigation has produced tall grasses and shrubs that make a hiding place for game, I came suddenly upon a large black wolf. He was scratching at a thin place in the ice, and seemed almost famished of water. When he saw me he started in full run for the river bottom. I keep upon his heels, and tried to ride upon him. He was almost exhausted, and just as I supposed he would give out, he slipped into the hollow of a large cotton-wood tree. I stopped the hole through which he entered, and came back to town and got an axe and the dogs and the assistance of Frank Mahan and Wm. Palmer, and together we returned to cut him out.—The dogs were anxious, and we were prepared with our guns to receive him. When we made a large hole, about four feet from the ground, the dogs jumped at it on the outside and the wolf on the inside and such barking, growling, snapping and howling I never heard before. It made the woods resound for a great distance, and brought several of the neighbors to the spot. Things continued so for a while, and we consulted what had best be done. We could not shoot the wolf through this opening without too great a risk of killing the dogs, for he only appeared at the inside when the dogs were at the outside. We finally concluded to stop the hole that we had made, and fell the tree by cutting a narrow gash around it. The tree came down a little sooner than we expected. Frank Mahan had the axe lifted for another stroke, as it went over with a crush. The wolf, with bristled back and glaring eyes, and glittering teeth, leaped at his throat with terrible ferocity. The descending axe met half way, cleaving its skull and laying it dead at his feet. We had no time to express our wonder and congratulations at his narrow and singular escape, before our attention was called to that which filled us with amazement if not dread. It was a human skeleton of medium size, and of a female, hidden in the cavity of the tree. Its posture was erect, and the bones were held together by a kind of clear integument, that seemed to cover, like a transparent skin, the entire frame. The jar of the felled tree severed several of the joints, and we drew them all out and placed them again in form. The proportions were perfect and the limbs straight—indicating a contour, when in flesh, of perfect symmetry. Who could it have been that thus perished years ago in this wild forest, and how came her death in this strange place, were queries that were immediately suggested. Could it have been some maiden, who, like the bride in the "Misletoe Bough," had concealed herself from her lover in the heart of this old tree, and became fastened there and died?"

The Farmer.

PREMIUM LIST.

For the Fourth Annual Fair of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, to be held in Raleigh, the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th days of October, 1856.

CONCLUDED.

BRANCH THIRD---Mechanics.

Fist Class—Plows.

1 For the best Side Hill Plow,	$10
2 do do. manufactured in the State,	10
3 do do. double Mould Board,	10
4 do manufactured in the State,	10
5 do do 2 horse Plow,	10
6 do do manufactured in the State,	10
7 do Wrought Plow,	10
8 do manufactured in the State,	10
9 do do 2 horse Plow,	10
10 do manufactured in the State,	10
11 do Subsoil Plow,	10
12 do do manufactured in the State,	10
13 do Cotton Scraper,	10
14 do do Sweep,	5
15 do Toothed Cultivator,	5
16 do manufactured in the State,	5
17 do Harrow,	5
18 do manufactured in the State,	5
19 do Horse Rake,	5
20 do manufactured in the State,	5
21 do Iron Roller—Smooth,	5
22 do Roller for crushing clods, wood or iron,	5
23 do And greatest variety of Agricultural implements. manufactured in the State, by the exhibitor or under his supervision,	25

Second Class—Farm Vehicles, &c.

1 For the best 4 or 6 horse road Wagon	20
2 do 2 do do	10
3 do 1 do do	5
4 do Rigging for hauling hay, fodder or straw,	5
5 do Horse Cart, (Dumping,)	5
6 do Ox Cart and Yoke,	5
7 do Wheel barrow,	2
8 do pair wagon or plow Hames,	2
9 do Cart Saddle,	2
10 do 2 horse pleasure Carriage,	25
11 do 2d do do	15
12 do Phaeton, Rockaway, Top Buggy, open Buggy or Sulky, each,	15
13 do 2d best do do	10

Third Class—Saddlery, &c.

1 For the best set of Carriage Harness,	15
2 do Buggy or Sulky do	10
3 do Genuts Saddle, Bridle and Martingale,	10
4 do Ladies do do	5
5 do Set 4 horse wagon harness,	5
6 do do 2 do do	5
7 do do 1 do do	3
8 do do 1 do Plough Gear,	2
9 do Cart Harness,	3
10 do Felt Saddle Cloths,	3

Fourth Class—Machinery.

STEAM POWER.

1 For best Engine for agricultural purposes at work on the Fair Ground,	25
2 do Locomotive Engine,	25
3 do Railway rolled iron—specimen of 1 ton manufactured in the State,	25
4 do Pig iron do do	15

HORSE POWER.

1 For best Sweep Horse Power,	20
2 do Railway do	20
3 do Saw and Grist Mill and Threshing Machine, each,	20
4 do Broadcasting and Drilling Machine for grain or grass seed,	15
5 do Broadcasting Machine for sowing Bone dust Guano, Lime, &c.,	15
6 do Ditching Machine,	5
7 do Cotton Gin,	20
8 do " do manufactured in the State,	20
9 do Reaping Machine,	20
10 do Mowing machine for graass,	20
11 do Hay Press, and Cotton Press and Brick Machine, each,	10
12 For best shingle machine,	10
13 " smut machine,	10
14 " corn and cob crusher,	10

HAND POWER.

1 For best fanning mill, corn sheller, straw and shuck cutter, each,	8
2 Best corn planter or drill,	5
3 " turnip, do,	5
4 " pump,	5
5 " churn, sausage cutter and stuffer, each,	3
6 " sewing machine,	10
7 " grain cradle,	5
8 " " made in the State,	5
9 " hay knife for cutting down hay and straw stacks,	3
10 best hoes for corn and cotton culture made in the State, each,	2
11 Best hay and manure forks made in the State, each,	2
12 " scythe snath,	3
13 " vegetable root cutter,	5

Fifth Class.—Cabanet Work.

1 For best bedstead mad in the State,	5
2 " cradle or crib for children,	3
3 " rocking chair,	3
4 " half doz, sitting chairs,	3
5 " center table,	3
6 " wash stand,	2
7 " sofa,	5
8 " wardrobe, sideboard or bureau,	5
9 " desk, book case &c.,	5
10 " window sash and blinds, each,	5
11 " pannel door,	5

SHOES, HATS, &c.

1 For best pair of gentlemen's boots,	3
2 " " " shoes,	3
3 " half doz. brogans,	3
4 " 1-4 doz. dress hats, silk or fur,	3
5 " plantation hat,	3
6 " 1-2 doz. wool hats,	2
7 " straw or grass do,	3

SUNDRIES.

1 Best lot of guns,	5
2 " stone, or earthen ware, each,	5
3 " cast (hollow) ware, pots, kettles, &c.	5
4 " woodware (hollow) as buckets, tubs or pails, keelers, &c.,	5
5 Best lot of casks, barrels, &c.,	5
6 " leather, sole, kip and calf, each,	5
7 " side of harness leather,	5
8 " dressed buck, sheep or goat skins,	5
9 For greatest variety edged tools, augers, &c.,	15
10 " " mechanics tools made in the State,	15
11 For second best do,	10
12 Best lot of manufactured tobacco —chewing,	10
13 " smoking tobacco,	3
14 Best box cigars,	5
15 " tallow candles, 25 lbs. with process of making,	5
16 " lot of soap, 30 lbs. with process of making,	3
17 For specimen of toilet and shaving soap, with process of making,	3
18 Best barrel N. C. lime,	5
19 " sett knives and forks manufactured in the State,	5
20 " buck skin,	5

BRANCH FOURTH---Manufactures.

First Class—Mill Fabrics.

1 Best piece not less than 15 yds cassimere,	15
2 do do sattinette,	10
3 do do woolen jeans,	10
4 do do linsey or kersy for negro clothing,	15
5 Best piece not less than 15 yards, flannel plain and twilled,	10
6 Best pair of blankets,	10
7 " piece 24 yards woolen carpet,	10
8 " best hearth rug,	3
9 " piece of shirting and sheeting,	10
10 " " bed ticking,	5
11 " " cotton jeans,	10
12 " bale cotton yarn, all numbers,	10
13 " lot cotton twine,	3
14 " paper, printing, letter, cap, &c.,	3
15 " coil of rope, hemp or cotton,	5
16 " matrass, hair, moss, shuck or cotton,	10

Second Class—household Fabrics.

1 Best counterpane,	3
2 " bed quilt, (cotton,)	5
3 " " silk,	5
4 " comfort, cotton,	3
5 " home made carpet,	10
6 " hearth rug,	6
7 Second best do,	4
8 Best pair yarn hose,	2
9 Second best do,	1
10 Best pair home made silk hose,	3
11 " woolen shawl,	3
12 " foot mat,	2
13 " piece 18 yards negro woolen cloth,	10
14 " piece 18 yards rag carpet,	5
15 Knit counterpane,	5

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS,

Will be awarded for contributions to Floral Hall.

Works of art and taste, needle-work, paintings, drawings, &c., &c.

BRANCH FIFTH.---Exprimenta and Essays.

EXPERIMENTS.

For each of the two best experiments, or series of experiments, on any of the following subjects, a premium, as follows:

1. Effects (in profit or loss) of the usual mode of saving corn fodder, by stripping the green blades and cutting off the tops, $10
2. Cost and effects of sub-soil plowing under different circumstances of soil and sub-soil, 10
3. Action or non-action of lime as manure, above the falls of the tide-water rivers, 10
4. Action or non-action of gypsum below the falls of the tide-water rivers, and on soils respectively rich and originally poor, and on the latter, after as well as before their being made calcareous, 10
5. Cost and effects of bone-dust, (or phosphate of lime,) as manure. 10
6. How late in reference to the growth, the last tillage (by plow or cultivator,) should be given to corn for the best product; and whether the said last tillage should be shallow or deep, 5
7. Best series of comparative experiments in the cultivatoin of corn, 10
8. Benefits and products of guano, compared to costs; to be tested by not less than three different experiments, made under circumstances more or less different, 10
9. Benefits or profit of preserving or applaying human excrements as manure, whether prepared for sale and distant transportation, or otherwise, but the whole operation to be in North Carolina, 10
10. Tide marsh mud, or swamp muck, or peaty soil, (either kind to be accurately described and characterized,) as manure, in compost with lime or otherwise, 10
11. Value of charcoal as an aid to fertility, 5
12. Value of sulphate of barytes as a manure, especially for clover, 5

13. *Tobacco.*—Culture, cost and profits of cultivating, and comparative effects on production, from different distances of planting, modes of priming, topping, &c., comprising at least three different expriments, 10

14. Cultivation and comparative feeding value of rye, 5

15. Planting, culture, pruning and supporting in open Vineyards different varieties of Grape Vines for the table, or making of Wine. 10

ESSAYS OR WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS.

For each of the best five on any of the following subjects, a premium, as follows;

1. On inproving and enriching poor land—whether naturally poor, or naturally rich, or good, and subsequently exhausted by severe cropping, 5

2. On draining. 5

3. On rotation of crops, 5

4. On the accumulation, preparation and application of stock yard and stable manure, 10

5. On the formation and constituents of composts and the application of them,

6. On the "green sand" or gypseous earth of lower North Carolina as manure—and the facts and causes of effect or non-effect. 5

7. On the properties and value of the Southern Pea (or "cornfield pea" of any variety,) and the culture thereof, whether for saving the pea ripened, or ploughing under the growth, green or dry, for manure, and as a preparation for wheat or other grain crops, and as food for swine and other stock. 5

8. On the comparative profit of planting and farming, and of the two combined—improvement of land being considered, 10

MINERALS, &c.

1 For the best collection of useful Minerals of the State, including Coals, Iron Ore, Copper Ore, Limestones, Marbles, Sandstones, Marls, Peats, Soils, &c., discretionary premium

REGULATIONS.

1. All members of the N. C. State Agricultural Society will be furnished with a badge of membership, upon payment of the annual tax of $2, and will be required to wear the same during the Fair. This badge will admit the ladies of his family and children under 18 years of age, during the fair.

2. Members of the Society and families alone will be admitted on Tuesday, the day for examination and awards by the judges. All competitors are expected to be present. The public will be admitted on and after Wednesday, at 10 o'clock. Price of admission, 25 cents. Children and servants 12½ cents. Clergymen, Editors and Pupils of charitable Institutions admitted free.

3. Agricultural Societies and Institutions from other States are invited to send delegates. Such Delegates will be presented with a complimentary card.

4. All Exhibitors who intend to compete for the premiums of the Society, must become members of the same, and have their articles on the ground and entered at the Secretary's Office in Reception Hall, at or before 5 o'clock on Monday evening, Oct. 13th, without fail, so that they may be arranged in their respective departments, and in readiness for examination by the Judges on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

5. The regulations of the Society must be strictly observed by exhibitors, otherwise the Society will not be responsible for the omission of any article or animal not entered under its rules.

6. No article or animal entered for a premium can be removed or taken away before the close of the exhibition. No premium will be paid on articles or animals removed in violation of this rule.

7. All articles and animals entered for exhibition must have cards attached with the number as entered at the Secretary's Office; and exhibitors in all cases must obtain their cards previous to placing their articles or animals on the Fair grounds.

8. Those who wish to offer animals or articles for sale during the Fair must notify the Secretary of such intention at the time of entry.

9. The Executive Committee will employ a day and night guard, and will use all reasonable precaution in their power, for the safe preservation of all articles and stock on exhibition, but will not be responsible for loss or damage that may occur. Exhibitors must give attention to their articles or animals during the Fair, and at the close of the exhibition attend to their removal.

10. The awarding committees or judges, selected for the next Fair, are earnestly requested to report themselves to the chairman of the Executive Committee at Reception Hall, upon the grounds of the Society, on Tuesday morning, the 14th day of October, 1856,

11. In no case can the Judges award special or discretionary premiums; but will recommend to the Executive Committee any articles in their class which they may deem worthy of special notice and for which a premium has not been offered.

12. The Judges on animals will have regard to the symmetry, early maturing, thorough breeding, and characteristics of the breeds which they judge. They will make proper allowances for the age, feeding and condition of the animals, especially in the breeding classes, and will not give encouragement to over fed animals.

13. No stock of inferior quality will be admitted within the grounds; a committee will be appointed to rule out all below a medium grade.

14. Animals to which premiums have been awarded must be paraded around the track, that visitors may see the prize animals.

15. No person will be allowed to interfere with the Judges during their adjudications.

16. The several Superintending Committees will give particular attention to all articles in their departments, and see that all are arranged in the best order possible to lessen and facilitate the labors of the Judges in their examination.

17. The Superintendants will attend each set of Judges in their respective departments and point out the different articles or animals to be examined, will attach prize cards to the articles, or flags to the successful animals after the Judges' reports have been made up and delivered to the chairman of the Executive Committee.

18. The Judges will withhold premiums on animals or articles in their opinion not worthy; though there be no competition.

19. Premiums of $25, and upwards will be awarded in *Plate*, unless the person to whom the award is made shall prefer the payment in money.

20. Stock brought to the Fair for sale, will have an enclosed lot adjoining the Fair grounds assigned them, with water convenient, where they can be kept at the expense of the owner.

21. Articles manufactured in the State, when brought in competition with foreign articles, will take precedence, other things being equal, and the foreign articles be entitled to a second premium.

22. Articles not enumerated will be entitled to discretionary premiums at the option of the Executive Committee.

23. The Chief Marshal, with efficient aids, will be in attendance during the hours of exhibition, to keep proper order.

24. No exhibitor will be permitted to enter more than one animal in each of the sub-classes.

25. Animals, when duly entered, are well provided for by the Society, without charge to the owner, and cannot be removed from the ground, except by permission of the Executive Committee.

26. All machines, implements, or other products of mechanical art, must be exhibited by their respective makers, or inventors, or their assignors, to or for whom only premiums for such articles will be awarded.

27. Every machine or implement offered for a premium, must be so designated or described as will serve to identify it to future purchasers, and also the selling price of the article must be stated and marked on the labels and in the published reports of premium articles.

28. Efficiency, cheapness and durability will be regarded as chief excellencies in every machine or implement.

29. The Chief Marshal will call the Judges at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning—assemble them at his tent on the grounds—furnish them with the printed list of premiums, also with blank books in which to register their awards, and have the Judges conducted by the assistant marshals to their respective departments of the exhibition.

30. The Marshal and his shall give particular attention to the proper arrangement of all articles exhibited in their respective departments; point out the articles or animals to the Judges, and otherwise facilitate the examination by the Judges.

31. The track will be open for the trial of harness and saddle horses every day during the Fair.

32. A band of music will be in attendance each day, during the hours of exhibition.

33. An efficient police will take charge of the grounds during the night.

THOS. RUFFIN,
Chairman Ex. Com.

JNO. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec.

Latest News.

A Sad Incident.

A friend writes us, that "on Friday, 1st inst., John Vanhook, a respectable and hard working citizen of Franklin, Macon County, came to his death in a manner that is suggestive of the uncertainty of all earthly things. He was out at work in the morning. On coming to dinner, his little son was thought to be worse of scarlet fever, and Mr. Vanhook came to the village for the Doctor. He was as lively and social as we had ever seen him. But alas! in one short hour, the news was brought back, that in attempting to lift a log on the wagon for firewood, he slipped up, his forehead fell on a little stump and the log on his head, and he was horribly mangled. Surgical aid was called in, and kindness did all that could be done, but it was of no avail. He was hauled to the house, and a little after 8 o'clock, P. M., he breathed his last. How short is life and how uncertain!

Mr. Vanhook came from Orange county to this, several years ago, and though not wealthy, was living well. He leaves a wife and five small children to mourn his loss."—*Asheville Spectator.*

Selling A White Boy.

The Columbus, (Ga.) Sun learns verbally, that a good deal of excitement existed in Montgomery, Ala., on Friday last, growing out of an attempt made by a man from Tallapoosa county, named King, to sell a white boy as a slave to a negro trader of the city, named Shepherd, with, it is charged, the knowledge of the latter, that he was a white boy. They had whipped the boy to suppress his assertions that he was free; but the deception being charged on them, they were arrested, and were under examination when the Sun's informant left the city. He represents the indignation of the citizens at this flagrant outrage to be very strong, and thinks there was reason to apprehend that they would take the law into their own hands and deal severely with the offenders.

P. S.—We learn from the Journal that the men were bound over for trial in $3,000 each; and that the boy gives his name as Frank Moore, formerly of Griffin and Macon, Ga.

TRUISMS.—Borrowed garments seldom fit well. Haste very often trips up its own heels. Men often blush to hear what they are not ashamed to act. Pride is a flower that grows in the devil's gardens. More are drowned in the wine cup than the ocean. He who buys too many superfluities may be obliged to sell his necessaries. A man that hoards riches and enjoys them not, is like an ass that carries gold and eats thistles.

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

Whereas indications exist that public tranquility and the supremacy of law in the Territory of Kansas are endangered by the reprehensible acts or purposes of persons, both within and without the same, who propose to direct and control its political organization by force. It appearing that combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of the territorial laws, and thus, in effect, subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority: It also appearing that persons residing without the Territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof: It also appearing that other persons, inhabitants of remote States, are collecting money, engaging men, and providing arms for the same purpose: And it further appearing that combinations within the Territory are endeavoring, by the agency of emissaries and otherwise, to induce individual States of the Union to intervene in the affairs thereof in violation of the constitution of the United States:

And whereas all such plans for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action from within the same, will constitute the fact of insurrection, and, if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will, in either case, justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the general government, as well to maintain the laws of the Territory as those of the Union:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation to command all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas or of the United States to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, and to warn all such persons that any attempted insurrection in said Territory or aggressive intrusion into the same will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of any available forces of the United States; to the end of assuring immunity from violence and full protection to the persons, property, and civil rights of all peaceful law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

If, in any part of the Union, the fury of faction or fanaticism, inflamed into disregard of the great principles of popular sovereignty which, under the constitution are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the dire calamity of an arbitrament of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on the one side and conservative force on the other, wielded by legal authority of the general government.

I call on the citizens, both of adjoining and distant States, to abstain from unauthorized intermeddling in the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice; that all individual acts of illegal interference will incur condign punishment; and that any endeavor to intervene by organized force will be firmly withstood.

I invoke all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to the law; to seek remedy for temporary evils by peaceful means; to discountenance and repulse the counsels and the instigations of agitators and of disorganizers; and to testify their attachment to their country, their pride in its greatness, their appreciation of the blessings they enjoy, and their determination that republican institutions shall not fail in their hands, by co-operating to uphold the majesty of the laws and to vindicate the sanctity of the Constitution.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the eleventh day of February, in the [SEAL.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

TOBACCO PACKED IN LEAD POISONOUS.—It seems from recent medical researches (see American Journal of Medical Sciences for January, 1856) that the moisture contained in tobacco will oxydize the lead with which it remains long in contact, forming a peculiar poisonous salt. The tobacco becomes converted with a layer of acetate, carbonic, choride, and sulphate of lead, amounting to from six to thirty grains in half a pound. The presence of lead in tobacco is detected by burning the tobacco in a crucible, treating the ashes resulting with hydrochloric acid, then evaporating the mixture, and treating the re-dissolved residuum with the iodide of potasium, sulphate of soda, and sulphurated hydrogen.

DEATH OF AN INVENTOR.—Mr. J. H. Manny, inventor of the well known "Manny's Reaping and Mowing Machine Combined," died at his residence at Rockport, Ill., on the 30th ult.

Commerce of North-Carolina.

We take pleasure in laying the following statement of the Collector of the port of Washington, N. C., before our readers. In the statement heretofore given, prepared by the officers of the general government, it will be recolleted the exports of this State are set down at only $433,818. The exports of Washington alone, it will be seen, amount to more than twice this sum.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, N. C., Feb. 6, 1856. }

Messrs. Editors: My attention has been called to an article in your issue of January 23d, under the head of "Commerce of the States;" and as I have just completed a statement of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Manufactures from this port the calendar year ending 31st December, 1855, it has been suggested that said statement might be acceptable to you for publication. It is as follows:

Exports coastwise,	$983,568 12
Exports to foreign countries,	37,045 00
Total,	$1,020,613 12

I have been informed by a gentleman well qualified to judge, that Hyde county exported direct the past year, corn and wheat to the amount of $360,000; and by another, that Edgecombe exported, to the same time, $400,00 worth of Cotton, besides a large quantity of grain, naval stores, lumber, &c.

Respectfully yours,
H. F. HANCOCK.

We return our thanks to Mr. Hancock for this statement; and we should be obliged to other Collectors, and to merchants, for further information on this subject. It is a matter which touches the pride and the interest of every North-Carolinian.—*Ral. Standard.*

☞ The stockholders of the Charlotte and South Carolina rail road company recently held their annual meeting. The convention, we learn from the correspondence of the Columbia Times, was very harmonious, and the affairs of the road were represented to be in a prosperous condition.

Among the most important resolution passed was one requiring the Board of Directers to petition the Legislature of North and South Carolina for an amendment of the charter, so that the President of the road shall hereafter be elected by the stockholders, instead of the Board of Directors.

Another resolution, was offered by Hon. D. M. Barringer, of North Carolina, which was that the Board of directors consider the expediency of connecting their road with the Wilmington & Manchester Road at Manchester and runing a road from thence to Murray's Ferry, on the North Eastern Road. It was passed unanimously, and there seemed to be a great deal of enthusiasm upon the subject.

Wm. Johnson of Charlotte was elected President of the Road.

WESTWARD HO!—One of the most interesting sights might have been witnessed yesterday morning at the railroad depot. There arrived on the Lake Shore two train passenger cars of little children between the ages of five and ten years. They numbered about eighty, and were brought from the destitute and miserable precincts of New York city, like the Five Points, and had been rescued from beggary and a life of penury and crime through the efforts of kind and charitable people, who had gathered them up, clothed and were now sending them to the great West, where plenty of bread and comfortable homes will be found for them.

Most of them were orphans, or children of people so destitute as to be unable to provide for them, and they were now under the care of a gentleman and three kind hearted ladies, exchanging the foul atmosphere and miserable quarters of pentup attics and cellars of New York, for the healthy and bracing air of the prairies and forests of the West. The sight of the clean and comfortable clothes and bright faces of four-score boys and girls is a pleasant scene but the humanity which has secured for them a change which may result in virtuous and useful lives excites our unqualified admiration. Mr. Phillips, the superintendent of the Toledo road, gave the party a free passage, and they went on to Oberlin last evening, intending to stop there to recuperate by a good night's rest from the fatigues of a long railroad journey. They will be pledged in families at the West and their education and comfort duly provided for. They will not be exempt from the usual vicissitudes of the world, but they will be rescued from that almost inevitable certainty of vagrancy, misery crime and prostitution which are so rife in the poverty-stricken sinks of the great metropolis.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer, February 1.*

ABBOTT'S NAPOLEON.—The Emperor NAPOLEON has sent to Mr. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, a gold medal, in return for a complimetary copy of his life of NAPOLEON. In a letter which accompanied the book Mr. ABBOTT says:—"Though the work has been assailed by a portion of the American press with the utmost virulence, it is accepted by the great mass of the people with applause."

From the Standard.

Mining Interests of North Carolina.

Editors N. C. Standard.

GENTLEMEN: The frequent inquiries which have been made of late, respecting the mining interests of this State, induce me to say a very few words upon this subject.

It is very certain that the value of mining property cannot be estimated from the prices of mining stocks in the New York market. This has been illustrated during the last year or two, with North Carolina Gold and Copper mines. I assumed the responsibility of stating in the Mining Journal, a year ago, the causes which had operated in depressing the mining interests of this State; and now, after further exploration and observation, I find the opinion which I then expressed, sustained. To satisfy those who are interested in the success of North Carolina mines, I will state, very briefly, a few facts which I have obtained by direct observation; and I may state, that I have enjoyed every facility for obtaining correct information, both by examination, of the underground workings, and of the books and accounts whenever I wished. In the first place, I will call the attention of the reader to the Gold Hill mine, and state, that the books show the earnings for the month of January 1855, to have been $10,625 16; for February, $3,336 76; March, $11,280 92; April, $13,696 81; May, $11,641 61; June $7,051 08. The average expense, per month, for eight months of the year for working the mine, amounts to $3,389. The amount of gold taken out of the mine in a month, has reached as high as $15,000; and it may be stated, that the nett gain per month at the present time, exceeds $10,000. The vein has been worked to a depth of 400 feet, and it gives an increase in gold as the workings are carried down.

The North Carolina Copper mine, known as the Fentress mine, has more than sustained itself during the past year. It has had its fluctuations, it is true; but it has been improving, and is capable of furnishing more copper than at any former time. One shoot of ore furnished about $7000 worth of ore, which was raised and prepared for market at an expense of about $2000. At the present time it yields 250 barrels of 20 per cent. ore per month, besides a large quantity of 12 per cent. ore, which, at the present advancing price of metal, may be sent to market at a fair profit. The seam of solid copper pyrites is 22 inches wide, on the borders of which, there is four feet of quartz, rich in metal; all of which is bounded by a fissure 12 feet wide. This great width constitutes the vein; and from these facts, we are warranted in the belief that it will prove one of the most valuable mines in this country.

The Washington mine, in Davidson, is now successfully worked, after having been unimproved for the last three years. The difficulty heretofore has been in separating the zinc from lead; this is now accomplished by the use of Bradford's Separator, which enables them to smelt at a much less cost than formerly. The prospect now is, that it will become one of the most valuable mines in the country. I might enumerate many valuable gold and copper mines, some of which cannot be said to enjoy a reputation beyond the immediate neighborhood of their location, but which are paying mines. The Fisher Hill mine, in Guilford, the Jones mine, and the Ward mine, in Davidson; the Rymer mine, in Rowan; the Russell mine, in Montgomery; the Pioneer, in Cabarrus; the Ore Knob copper mine, in Ashe; the Howie mine, all of them valuable mines. I think it safe to predict that the copper mines of this State will prove as permanent and profitable as any sulphuret mines now known.

But gold and copper mines, although enriching their proprietors, and undoubtedly adding greatly to the general prosperity of the State, do not equal, in the latter particular coal and iron. The unavoidable delay in the completion of improvements upon Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, has been discouraging to those interested in the coal fields and cause doubts in the minds of others, as to their value. The causes of the delays, it is said, are the difficulty of procuring laborers; but there is nothing to indicate that the improvements are not perfectly feasible, and that there is no impediment to their being carried out; and that they will hence be completed in due time. The different companies are ready to take coal to market as soon as the improvements are completed. Railroads will also be built to the coal fields, from different points—one is already commenced from Fayetteville, and South Carolina only requires a charter to build one immediately; and there should be a road from Raleigh.

Of the amount of coal on Deep River, there can no longer be any doubt. Situated in the midst of a fine agricultural country—timber also abundant—the facilities for mining are equal to those of any coal field in the United States; and it will be proved in a short time, that its transportation to market will be as cheap as any similar coal in the country. In connection with the coal are inexhaustible beds of iron ore. The great shaft at Egypt, now in progress, is carried down between 300 and 400 feet; beds of iron ore have been cut, which will furnish any amount of ore, of a quality which will produce cast iron, equal in every respect to the Scotch pig. The value of the coal on Deep River, and the influence it will have upon the prosperity of the State, when once opened to market, cannot be overestimated. This, alone, will make the rates of exchange between this State and New York in favor of the former; a circumstance which will be a great relief in negotiating her bonds. Hence the work upon Deep River should be hastened to a completion.

Much more might be said respecting the value of the mining interest of this State; but I deem it unnecessary to enter into further details at this time, as I shall embody in my forthcoming report, the principal facts, which I have recorded, and which may be regarded as important for the public to know. E. EMMONS,

Geologist to the State of N. C.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1856.

Cooke's New Map of N. Carolina.

Mr. Wm. D. Cooke, the principal of the North Carolina Institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind, has been for several years past engaged in compiling a large map of the State of North Carolina. He has completed his work, and passed through this city yesterday to place the manuscript in the hands of the engraver. The map takes in the State of Virginia as far north as Richmond, and the State of South Carolina as far south as Columbia; also, the eastern counties of Tennessee, thus giving the connection between the border counties of the adjoining States and the State of North Carolina. The map has been prepared with a great deal of care and minuteness, and His Excellency Governor Bragg says, "it is by far the most accurate map of the State that has ever been published."

Richmond Daily American.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

INTERESTING LETTER.

The following letter to the Editor of this paper speaks for itself on a subject more particularly interesting to the citizens of "High Point," to whose special attention we commend it. We agree with the writer, and trust his suggestions may receive the favorable consideration of those to whom it is addressed.

ROCKINGHAM, Co., N. C., Feb. 8, 1856.

Sir: While I am performing a duty to you, Mr. Editor, let me suggest to you, and through you to the good people of High Point, the propriety of chasnging the name of their new town to that of *Morehead*; as it would be a compliment to him who was the first President of the great enterprise of the good old North, commenced, as it was, and carried on under the care and superintendance of him, who is admitted to be one of the best practical men in any portion of the South, and a thorough and devoted friend of internal improvements generally I make the suggestion, as it seems to me the proposed alteration would give to the new and thriving village a name at once more substantial and significant.

Very respectfully, R. M.

English Poets.

The oldest living English poet, since the death of Mr. Rogers, are said to be Walter Savage Landor, born 1775; Leigh Hunt, born 1784; and Barry Cornwall, born 1790. The Illustrated News remarks that—

The only English poet who attained the age of nearly equal duration with that attained by Mr. Rogers was the poet Waller. Waller was born in 1605; two years after the death of Queen Elizabeth. He sat as a member of parliament in the reign of James I. He was member of the celebrated Long Parliament of Charles I. He sung the Panegyric of Oliver Cromwell, and celebrated to restoration of Charles II. He was alive at the coronation of King James II.; and if his life had been spared barely beyond another year would have witnessed the abdication of James and the accession of William and Mary. He was like Mr. Rogers in other respects than his poetry. He was a man of wealth, and he was a wit. Waller at eighty was still the delight of the house of commons. Rogers at eighty eight was still the delight of the most fashionable dinner tables in Tribunia and Belgravia. The sayings of Waller have deservedly found a place in some of the best volume at our Ana; and the repartees of Rogers are likely to find a celebrity that is equally enduring.

The Petersburg *Express* announces the cession to the State of Virginia of the ground whereon formerly stood the house in which Washington was born, and the "twenty feet square" of earth in which the ashes of his fathers repose. The conditions of this gift are simply that the ground shall be enclosed with an iron railing, based on stone foundations, and that "suitable and modest, though substantial tablets," shall mark appropriately the hallowed peecincts. And also, that a gravestone has been ordered for the last resting-place of James Madison.

LIFE OF MADISON.—Hon. Wm. C Rives is engaged in writing the life of James Madison. It will be published by the Virginia Historical Society.

PLEASING EXHIBITION OF FEELING.—A Methodist congregation at Newark, N J. has erected a splendid church edifice which is to be decicated on the 4th Sabbath in February. The Rev. Bishops James and Simpson, of the Methodist Church north, and Bishop Pierce of Georgia are to officiate. The Sparta Georgian says:

So anxious were they to secure the services of the latter gentleman that after failing to effect it by several epistles, the Church sent out the Rev. Mr. Cox, their pastor, with instructions to remain with the Bishop until his consent was obtained. This he gave reluctantly, as we understand, entirely upon the principle of bringing about a better feeling, if possible, between the two great branches of the church, The movement we regard as an important one, and pregnant with good results, nationally as well as ecclesiastically. That the same people who in effect deposed a Bishop, for his connection with slavery twelve years ago, should now send hundreds of miles to get another Bishop, equally implicated with the other to perform an act of holy consecration for them, looks very much like a relentig for the past, and that a conservative spirit yet lingers among the laity of the North, despite the acts of their conferences, or their representatives in Congress."

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

The Legislature of Maryland, on Thursday last, elected Anthony Kennedy, of Baltimore, a Senator of the United States to succeed Hon. Thos. G. Pratt, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1857. Mr. Kennedy secured about the whole strength of the American membership, receiving 62 out of 75 votes cast.

Highly Important from Washington.

Washington, February 16.—Governor Shannon will leave this city for Kansas on Monday next, and takes out with him instructions from the War Department to Col. Summers, to use the United States Troops if necessary, to enforce the Proclamation of President Pierce. Twelve hundred troops stationed at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for action if called out.

It is evident that a bloody conflict is anticipated hence the timely and efficient preparations being made.

From Europe.

The Steamship, Canada, has just arrived from Europe, with dates to 2nd inst. The peace prospects continue to brighten. Cotton has slightly advanced; but breadstuffs are declining. Consols had reached ninety and a quarter to ninety and three eights.

No tidings of the Pacific yet.

DIABOLICAL.—We learn that the mail train on the Raleigh and Gaston road encountered an obstruction on Sunday morning last, seven miles from Raleigh. Some fiend had piled old sills across the road to the height of two or three feet. The engineer saw them, but not in time to reverse the engine. The "plow," however, threw them off, and no damage was done. The perpetrator of such a deed is a wholesale murderer at heart, and we trust every exertion will be made to ferret him out.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Rev. Bishop PIERCE, of Georgia, is to officiate at the dedication of a new Mehodist church recently erected at Newark, (N. J.) A special messenger waited upon the Bishop to invite him to be present on the occasion.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.—A Richmond cotemporary informs us that a bill is before the Legislature for educating the "indignant children of the state," and another nearer home tells us that, at last accounts from Gen. Cass, he "was recovering his unconsciousness." Strage things happened now-a-days—enough to "turn one out of one's self," as Shakespeare hath it.

☞ We learn that Wm. Johnson, Esq., of Charlotte, has been elected President of the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road.

The receipts of the American Tract Society up to the 1st day of February last, are about $10.000 in advance of last year, to the same date.

DECEASED—Gov. Wise, on Friday, communicated to the Virginia legislature news of the death of Joseph Cabell, Esq., an associate of Jefferson in founding the University of Virginia, with which institution he was connected, at the time of his death, as a member of the Board of Visitors. For a long period he was president of the James River and Kanawha Company, and was a zealous friend of the cause of internal improvement.

The national debt of Russia amounts at the present moment to 1,158,918,000 silver roubles. In 1833, it was 833,024,000.

Molasses, new Crop, just received and for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

TEXT Books, used in Colleges and Common Schools, kept constantly on hand by
E. W. OGBURN.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1856.

Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

☞ S. W. WHITAKER, Bookseller, Stationer and dealer in Music & Musical Instruments, Wilmington, N. C., is our authorized Agent for that city.

☞ W. R. Hunter is our authorized agent for the city of New York to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the *Times*.

Saint Valentine's Day.

Some saints days may be more "religiously" kept than that of the popular gentleman of antiquity mentioned above, but none more generally, with all classes of the people. At this political juncture we might conclude that no saint of any church would be honored in any custom by all the people irrespective of their denominational predilections. But Saint Valentine is the worthy exception, and love—more tolerant than politics—overrules all exceptions on that score, and from whatever church St. Valentine hails, *young* America at least universally commemorates his day in the calendar.

Innumerable pretty couplets about hearts and darts, and loves and doves; and beautiful and pleasant devices of bleeding viscera transfixed by the remorseless arrows of that malicious archer, Dan Cupid; and flaming torches indicative of hymeneal "flares up" in the blissful future; and—all the infinite, diversified, picturesque, arabesque, moriantique fanciful and frivolous hieroglyphia of love, entertained the world and puzzled the conjectures of millions of curious brains, on this memorable day just passed.

To describe the contrivances set on foot for fun, facetia and folloy; with the many pretty things that grace this festal occasion and which is often turned into an opportunity for something more than complement, would embrace *every thing* not mentioned by the evangelist when he wrote:—"It has never entered into the heart of man to conceive."

The only history we have seen of this festival is given by Webster. He says—"It was a very old nation, alluded to by Shakesphere, that on this day birds begin to couple. Hence, perhaps, arose the custom of sending on this day letters containing professions of love and affection."

The Largest Mill in the World.

"The largest and most comprehensive mill in the world is the Pacific, at Lawrence, (Mass.) The floor surface of this immense structure is 16 acres—the largest mill in England is 11½ acres.—There are now in operation 40,000 cotton spindles and 10,000 worsted spindles; and they are to be increased to 80,000 and 20,000 respectively.—There are 1200 looms in operation, to be increased to 2400. These, with 2600 persons, produced 300,000 pieces of cloth per annum, one-half delaines. The weekly consumption of cotton is 20,000 pounds, or 1,500,000 pounds per annum, and 500,000 pounds wool. Once a month the thousand persons assemble at the cashier's office, where he pays out $50,000 to them for wages, appropriating to each one the exact amount she has earned."

Massachusetts is, perhaps, the most violent and unreasonable abolition State in the Union. And she has more strenuously resisted the "fugitive slave law," than any of her Northern sisters. Yet we find by the above that even her people, are as much, if not more dependent on Southern slave labor, for the successful operations of her internal commerce.

We dislike to see inconsistencies either in individuals or communities. We would think just about as much of a firm, whose support was due to the successful operations of some midnight burglar, as we would of the burglar himself. But infinitely less, were they to attribute sin to the latter and assume all possible sanctity to themselves.

If only the cotton crop were to fail entirely for one season, nearly half of Massachusetts would be bankrupt. Her people are principally dependent upon manufactures; which, unlike the interest of the farmer, cannot cease operations, even for one day, without serious loss. And since cotton is one of her principle staples of manufacture, we say her course against the south is rather *strange consistency*.

☞ At an adjourned meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, held on Monday evening last, at the Middle St., Presbyterian Church, Norfolk Va. the following officers were elected:

President—Wm. H. Williams; Vice Presidents—John W. Luke, W. F. Daughtrey, John A. Tabb, F. W. Lemosy; Corresponding Secretary—Wm. R. Singleton; Recording Secretary—R. G. Staples; Treasurer—W. B. Dail; Librarian—A. J. Williams.

☞ We are requested to remind the Cadets of Temperance that the next session of the Grand Section of North Carolina, will meet in Wilmington on the second Tuesday in July next. A full delegation is very greatly desired.—*Spirit of the Age.*

Congress.

For the last two months the whole country has been complaining about the tardiness of the House in electing a Speaker and going to work, while living upon the money of their constituents. But having at last organized, they seem as little inclined to work as ever. For two weeks we have been unable to give a single item of interest. We now have the Committees so anxiously and so long looked for. From a glance our readers will see where stand the North Carolina representatives, not a single one Chairman of a single committee. But we could not have expected much better from a man, who said he "did not know which was the better, the white or black race."

Below is a list of the committees, which might be of future advantage to the reader, if preserved. For easy reference, we give the respective positions of North Carolina members; Mr. Branch is at the bottom of the Committee on Public Expenditures; Mr. Winslow is number five on Naval Affairs; Mr. Clingman is number three on Foreign Affairs; Mr. Craige is number six on Revolutionary Pensions; Mr. Paine is number four on Patents; Mr. Puryear number three on Public Buildings and Grounds, and Mr. Reade is at the bottom of the Committee on the Expenditures of the Post Office Department.

Congressional Committees.

The following are the standing committees, appointed by Speaker Banks:

Elections—Messrs. Washburn, of Maine Stephens, Watson, Skinner, Oliver of Mo., Hickman, Colfax, Smith, of Ala. Bingham.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Campbell of Ohio; Howard, Cobb, of Ga., Jones, of Tenn., (who was afterwards excused at his own request,) Davis, of Md. Sage, Phelps, Campbell, of Aa., De Witt.

Claims—Messrs. Giddings, Letcher, Bishop, Jones, of Pa., Dunn, Knowlton, Taylor, Gilbert, Marshall, of Illinois.

Commerce—Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois, Wade, Millson, McQueen, Tyson, Kennett, Pelton, Comins.

Public Lands—Messrs. Bennett, of New York, Harlan, Cobb, of Alabama, Lindley-Cullen, Wallridge. Brenton, Maxwell, Thorington.

Post Office—Messrs. Wall, Norton, Flagler, Barclay, Day, Powell, Walker, Wood, Herbert.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Meacham, Dodd, Goode, Cumback, Dick, Harris, Bennett, of Miss., Trafton, Bell.

Judiciary—Messrs. Simmons, Humphrey Marshall, Barbour, Caskie, Galloway, Harris, of Alabama, Lake, Wakeman, Tappan.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Ritchie, Murray, Smith of Virginia, English, Fuller of Maine, Allen, Clawson, Craigin, Emrie.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. Deane, Covode, Kelley, Mott, Pearce, Vail, Elliot, Waldron, Branch.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Porter, Horton, of Ohio, Thorington, Etheridge, Bowie, Sandridge Herbert, Robinson, Horton of New York.

Manufactures—Messrs. Clark, Knight, Crawford, Bliss, Durfee, Edwards, Damrell, Campbell of Ky., Ricaud.

Agriculture—Messrs. Hollaway, Ready, Grow, Bell, Campbell of Ohio, Morgan, Sabin, McMullen.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Pringle, Orr, Billinghurst, Greenwood, Leiter, Hall, of Mass., Todd, Carruthers, Herbert.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Quitman, Allison, Sapp, Faulkner, Williams, Stanton, Denver, Buffington, Washburne, of Wisconsin.

Militia—Messrs. Kunkle, Harrison, Whitney, Hoffman, Foster, Parker, Watkins, Wright, of Missouri, Wright of Miss., Hale, of Mass.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Benson, Stranahan, Bocock, Haven, Umslow, Seward, Davis, of Massachusetts, Boyce, Millward.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs Pennington, Bayly, Clingman, Aiken, Fuller, of Pa., Matteson, Sherman Burlingame, Thurston.

Territories—Messrs. Grow, Giddings, Purviance, Richardson, Houston, Granger, Zollicoffer, Worrell, Perry.

Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs Brown, Albright, Edmundson, Miller, of New York, Miller, of Indiana, Craige, Knapp, Woodruff, Hall, of Iowa.

Invalid Pensions—Messrs Oliver, of New York, Pike, Florence, Savage, Welch, Talbott, Dickson, Lumpkin, Robbins.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Knox, Hughston, Ruffin, Scott, Peck, Moore, Barksdals, Bradshaw, Rust.

Patents.—Messrs. Morgan, Chaffee, Smith, of Tenn., Paine, Emrie.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Ball, Todd, Puryear, Keitt, Roberts.

Revisal and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Sabin, Knowlton, Warner, Clark, of New York, Shorter.

Accounts—Messrs Thurston, Cadwallader, Nichols, Buffington, Carlisle.

Mileage—Messrs Sneed, Brooks, Kelsey, Evans, Woodworth.

Navy Department—Messrs. Harris, of Ill., Wheller, Aiken, Tyson, Pettit.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Pike and Davidson.

Expenditure of the State Department;—Messrs Brooks, Smith, of Tennessee, Hacker, King, Damrell, Washburn, of Wisconsin, Underwood, Wright, of Tennessee.

Expenditures of the Post Office Department—Messrs Pettit, Cox, Wiliams, Burnett, Reade.

Expenditures in Public Buildings—Messrs McMullen, McCarty, Stewart, Snepe, Trippe.

Expenditures of the Treasury Department—Messrs Waldron, Wells, A. R. Marshall, Kidwell, Clawsen.

Expenditures of the War Department—Messrs. Cragin, Valk, Jewett, Rivers, Cerode.

Engravings—Messrs. Kelsey, Damrell, Wright, of Tennessee.

Printing—Messrs. Nichols Craigin, Flagler.

HAY MARKET.

There is no county, perhaps, in Western North Carolina, that can surpass Guilford in the produce of hay, either in quantity or excellency of quality. It will be seen by our quotation, in the Wilmington Market, that Hay sells for $1.25 per hundred. This will, we think, enable a company to put up a packing machine at our station for the purpose of bailing the Hay for this market. A small calculation will show the prospect of making money by this operation.

We quote Hay in the Greensboro' Market at 50 cts.; cost of transportation 34c.; total 84c. making a clear profit of 40c. per hundred.

Guilford could easily furnish 400,000 bales a year, which would nett the company the respectable sum of $480,000. In addition to the money brought into our county by this operation, our farmers would also enjoy better health, because they would then be induced to drain and cultivate their marshy lowlands, which now only produce a poisonous miasma to feed upon and prostrate their bodies.

We throw out these remarks for the consideration of our people, hoping they will give the subject its due attention.

Book Table.

(All Books noticed in this Department can be had at the Book Store of E. W. Ogburn.)

☞ Publishers sending books to be noticed in this department, will please send through the agency of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Book-Publishers, Stationers &c., No. 29, North Fourth-Street, Philadelphia.

BRITISH PERIODICALS:—*Re-published by L. Scott & Co., N. Y.*—These periodicals embrace, as will be seen by the prospectus in this paper, "The London Quarterly," "The Edinburgh Review," "The North British Review," "The Westminster Review" and "Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine;" the last comes monthly and the others, quarterly.

These publications have long held the *first* rank with the most Literary and Scientific men of our country. And the American publishers deserve great credit and encouragement for the labor and expense expended to procure advance sheets for American readers.

The January number of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, one of the series, is received, and presents the following interesting contents:

"The Gold-Screw, and its Consequences,"
"The New Peace Party—A Dialogue,"
"A Military Adventure in the Pyrenees.—Part I.,"
"Lancashire Strikes,"
"The Inns of Court, and the Bar of England,"
"Wet Days at Bryn Cefn,"
"Drinking and Smoking,"
"On the State of the British Army,"

Terms: These publications are sent for $3 each, or $10 for the set. By a private arrangement made with the publisher, we can furnish these periodicals and the Times for $10.

THE HOME CIRCLE:—This is the title of a monthly periodical, published by the Methodist E. Church, South. L. D. Huston, Editor, Nashville, Tenn. The February number has been received, and its examination afforded us a source of pleasure—the contents being so chaste and pure and well selected to suit the taste of Southern Ladies. Each number contains 48 pages, printed on fine paper, and embellished with one or more beautiful engravings. The present copy contains an excellent steel engraving of Bishop Paine. Besides the general miscellaneous selected and original articles in prose and poetry, the Editorial department is adorned by THE CENTRE-TABLE, THE KEY-BASKET, THE GARDEN and THE LIBRARY. Southern Ladies, especially of the Methodist denomination, cannot do better in the way of a Magazine than take the "*Home Circle.*" Terms $2 per annum, or the Circle and the Times for $3½.

SONG AND CHORUS. *Oh Why should Friendship's Chain be broke.*—The circulation of this song, which was announced some time since, has been withheld, because the author, was not satisfied with the proof copy of the lithograph likeness of himself, which accompanies the song.—The lithographer has just finished it the second time, and the song will be ready so soon as the Printer can strike off enough copies for the demand. Those who have been patiently waiting its appearance will please accept this as an excuse for the delay: Any one wishing a copy of this truly beautiful song can be supplied by enclosing 25 cents in money or postage stamps, to the author, Rob. G. Staples, Portsmouth Va. We would advise all to secure copies early as the first edition will doubtless be soon exhausted.

NORTH CAROLINA BULLETIN:—The first number of this paper, published by E. B. Drake, Esq., Ashboro', N. C., has been received. We confess that we are agreeably disappointed as to its appearance, contents, &c. So many papers having of late years sprung up and vanished in the town of Ashboro', that like Patrick Henry, judging the future by the past, we feared, when first we saw the Prospectus, a like fate for the *Bulletin*. But we are glad to see by the copy before us that the *Bulletin* has the elements of a long life, which we hope it may experience with profit to its Editor and pleasure to its patrons.

Monument to the Signers of the Declaration of Independance.

The bill, says the Baltimore Sun, asking the co-operation of the old Thirteen States in the movement to erect a monument in Independence Square, to commemorate the Declaration of Independence, and the glorious results that flowed from that bold and daring act on the part of the Colonies, is now before the Maryland Legislature, and we sincerely hope it will be promptly taken up and passed. We need not enter into a long article to show why Maryland should unite with her sister States of the Old Thirteen in this patriotic movement. We are but paying a debt of gratitude, due to the illustrous men of the dark and perilous days of the Revolution—'tis a debt due to our Carroll, Paca, Stone, Chase, and a host of others, who have all "passed to the spirit land," but have left to us the rich inheritance of liberty and independence. Let us be prompt in this movement, and show that we are not only willing but eager to unite in any movement to perpetuate the memory of these great men. We see that the Senate committee of the Virginia Legislature has reported a bill pledging Virginia to co-operate.

FOR THE TIMES.

American Meeting.

At a public meeting of the American party held for the county of Guilford at the Court House in Greensboro', on the 18th of February, 1856, on motion Archibald Wilson, Esq., was called to the chair and Levi M. Scott appointed Secretary.

The chairman called upon Mr. D. F. Caldwell to explain the object of the meeting, who did it in a short speech, stating the object to be the appointment of Delegates to attend the National American Convention which is to be held in the City of Philadelphia on the 22d of this month.

John A. Gilmer, Esq., then offered for the consideration of the meeting some Resolutions, which he accompanied with a few well digested and pertinent remarks, endorsing with zeal and enforcing with emphasis the views and sentiments of the Hon. H. M. Fuller, as set forth in his speech in Congress, and embodied in the second resolution of the series. The resolutions were unanimously adopted and are as follows:

Resolved, That we adhere to, and re-affirm our hearty and unanimous approval of the principles, contained in the platform adopted by the National American Convention at Philadelphia in June last.

Resolved, in the opinion of this meeting, "That Congress has no constitutional right to "legislate upon the subject of slavery—that "the Territories are the common property of "all the States, and that the people of all the "States have a common right to enter upon "and occupy those Territories, and they are "protected in that occupation by the flag of "our common country; that Congress has no "constitutional power either to legislate slave-"ry into, or exclude it from a Territory. Nei-"ther has the Territorial Legislature any right "to legislate upon that subject, except so far "as it may be necessary to protect the citizens "of the Territory in the enjoyment of their "property, and that in pursuance of its organic "law, as established by Congressional legisla-"tion, when the citizens of the Territory shall "apply for admission into the Union, they may "determine for themselves the character of "those institutions, (*by their State Constitution;*) it is their right *then* to declare whether they will tolerate slavery or not, and, thus "fairly, deciding for themselves, should be admitted into the Union as States without reference to the subject of slavery. The Constitution was formed by the people of the "States for the purposes of mutual advantage "and protection. The States are sovereigns, "limited only so far as they have surrendered "their powers to the General Government. The "General Government, thus created and limited, acts with certain, positive, refined and "clearly ascertained powers. Its legislation "and administration should be controlled by "the Constitution; and it cannot justly employ "its powers thus delegated to impair or destroy "any existing or vested rights belonging to the "people of any of the States."

Resolved, That MILLARD FILLMORE is our first choice for the next President, and that our delegate or delegates from this district are requested to use all fair and honorable means to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That Hon. Edw. G. Reade, Gen'l Joab Hiatt and John F. Rodman be appointed delegates from this district to the National American Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 22d inst., to act in concert with any other delegate or delegates that may be sent from the other counties of this congressional district.

On motion. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting signed by the chairman and secretary, be published in the Greensboro' Patriot and the other papers published in this town.

ARCH. WILSON, Ch'n.
LEVI M. SCOTT, Sec'y.

☞ We take pleasure in introducing to our Southern fair readers two such gentle spirits as *Beatrice* and *Jeannie*, who grace our Gleanings this week. Though they hail far away from the Granite and Green Mountain States, yet the sunny South is full of tender hearts that beat responsive to their own.

Small Pox.

We understand that this disease is more prevalent in all the Northern cities than during any previous year. Merchants and visitors would do well to be vaccinated before leaving home.

It is in Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

MARRIED,

On the 17th inst., by Jos. W. Pattison, Esq., Mr. JOHN Q. A. COVEN to Miss RACHEL N. NIXON, all of this county.

DIED,

Of consumption, on the morning of the 1st of Feb., at the residence of his father in Yadkin county, N. C., AARON CLINTON SPEER. Thus departed, in the first years of manhood, one who valued life because of the work he might therein do for the world. While but a boy he gave his heart to God, and sought to prepare himself for usefulness. He was educated at Normal College, and was in 1851 a member of the Faculty of that Institution. In the autumn of 1854 he left his home for Nashville, Tenn. He remained in Tenn. for some three years, a part of which time he gave to teaching, and for a time he was Editor of the "Tennessee Patriot." During his stay there he joined the Christian Church, and was also united in marriage with Miss A. H. Speer, daughter of Rev. J. K. Speer of Tenn.

In Feb., 1854, he removed to Boonville, Mo., in which place he was engaged in publishing the "Boonville Missourian." In Feb., 1855, he opened a school in Independence. Teaching was his favorite employment, but he soon had to give up this his chosen and heart-cherished work. The progress of consumption from which he had suffered about two years, was such as wholly to unfit him for teaching, and he left the school room never more to resume his duties.

On the 6th of Sept., 1855, he returned to his old home in N. C., and there amid its sunshine and quietude, blessed with a father's watchful care, and a mother's tenderest love, he hoped soon to be well again. But alas! a few weeks sufficed to show to anxious friends that he had only come home to die. As the cold of autumn and winter came on, he sank rapidly, until one week from his 25th birthday, he ended his mission on earth.

He was perfectly conscious during his last hours. About midnight he gathered the family about him, and to each he gave his parting admonition, and taking them in his arms, bade them good bye. He again and again enjoined upon his brothers to be good men, for now that he could not live, they must do his work as well as their own. He often expressed a wish to live—not that he feared death, but that he might do good in the world. On Saturday the 2d inst., the funeral services were conducted by Revs. J. M. Gunn and W. L. Van Eaton, in the Methodist Church, after which the remains were conveyed to their resting place in the churchyard.

"We miss thee from our home, brother,
We miss thee from thy place—
Oh! life will be so dark without,
The sunshine of thy face,
A light is from our household gone,
A voice we loved is stilled.
A place is vacant at our hearth
Which never can be filled." S.

On Wednesday the 13th inst., Mrs. SARAH E. BAKER, aged 34 years, daughter of Hinton James, late of Wilmington, N. C., and wife of Rev. Archibald Baker, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Salisbury.

A victim of consumption, she hath passed away but not in gloom. Calm and resigned to the last moment she fell asleep in Jesus, trusting in the glorious hope of an eternal abode in the mansions of rest which the Savior has prepared for his people.

In Albemarle, N. C., on the 6th inst., ELLA E daughter of Elisha S. and Almira F. Moss, aged three years, three months and three days.

She was an unusually interesting little girl; and to have been torn from those who loved her thus early in life, is a thought with which one cannot become easily reconciled. But such is life: the fairest flowers bloom to-day, in all the endearing colors that tend to strengthen the ties of nature; to-morrow we look—they are gone. And thus little Ella's gone! As bright, as happy as an angel of light, she was endeared to all who knew her. But disease came and entwined itself about her lovely form. The dark angel came with death-dispensing wing, and left dust to return to dust. But that spirit was too bright for earth—a sweet smile played about that prison cell, and ministering angels hovering round, whispered, "Sister spirit come away." The arms of a Saviour unfold her now. Little Ella is an angel now—perhaps watching over those she loved on earth. Then for the sweet, sunny child, weep not, but rather rejoice that she is beaming in the excellences that radiate from God's eternal throne. May "He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," comfort and sustain the parents and relations in this sad bereavement, that they may make their sojourn here one bright archway of sunny bliss, leading on to the vestibule of immortal glory, where Ella awaits their coming to re-unite the ties that were broken on earth—till then, dear Ella, farewell!

Commercial.

TIMES WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY.

DAY OF THE MONTH.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.
Thursday,.....21	6 31	5 29
Friday,.....22	6 30	5 30
Saturday, ...23	6 29	5 31
Sunday;.....24	6 28	5 32
Monday,.....25	6 27	5 33
Tuesday, ...26	6 26	5 34
Wednesday,.....27	6 25	5 35
Thursday,.....28	6 23	5 37
Friday,.....29	6 22	5 38

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TIMES.

List of Articles

Received at the Station in Greensboro' since Feb. 6. 1856.

CONSIGNEE.	ARTICLES.	DUE R. R.
G. F. College,	12 bags flour,	
Miss M. Raven,	1 package,	1.75
" M. Nelson,	1 box,	1.50
O. A. Keehln,	1 package,	1.00
B. Martin,	1 bag, 2 bdls.	85
W. H. Bobbitt,	1 box,	
W. C. Porter,	1 "	
Jno. Kerr,	1 "	
O. A. Keehln,	2 " 1 package,	3.15
H. C. Wiley,	1 package,	25
Gov. Morehead,	17 bales cotton,	14.40
A. J. Hae,	1 machine,	40
J. R. & J. Sloan,	1 bbl.	25
W. J. McConnel,	5 bags,	
J. Stafford,	14 plows,	
C. M. Benedic,	110 bds. paper,	7.80
F. Shaw & Son,	2 bags,	1.00
Prof. Sterling,	1 package,	
Mrs. L. Bencini,	1 bbl. molasses,	
W. J. McConnel,	14 bags Guano,	
"	250 sacks salt,	
T. C. Blake,	3 bbls.	
"	10 boxes,	
Dr. Watson,	1 jug,	50
Miss R. Hicks,	1 box,	
Miss A. E. Forte,	1 "	

The Freight on all articles must be paid before they can be removed.

☞ All persons writing on their own business and wishing an answer, will enclose a postage stamp.

J. BALSLEY, Agt.

Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell has concluded to settle in New York. Her husband followed her to her new place of residence.

GREENBORO MARKET, Feb. 20.

[Reported by RANKIN & McLEAN.]

Bacon,	12	@	13
Beef,	4	@	5
Beeswax,			20
Butter,	15	@	16
Coffee,			16
Candles, Tallow,	22	@	25
" Adamantine,	33	@	40
" Sperm,	55	@	60
Corn,			60
" Meal, (50 ℔ pr. bu.)	62	@	75
Chickens,	10	@	12
Apples, peeled,			62
Peaches, "	2.00	a	2.25
" unpeeled,			75
Eggs,			12
Feathers,			40
Flour,	7.50	a	8.00
Flaxseed,			1.00
Hides, Green,			5
" Dried,			10
Hay,	50	@	60
Lard,	12	@	13
Molasses,	62	a	75
Nails,	6	@	7
Oats,	40		50
Peas, Yellow,	62	@	75
" White,	75	@	80
Pork,			8
Rags,	2	a	3
Rice,	8	a	10
Salt,			2.00
Sugar, Brown,			12
" Loaf,			15
" Crushed,			15
" Clarified,			14
Tallow,	14	a	15
Wool,	25	a	30
Wheat,	1.25	a	1.37

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, Feb. 16.

Bacon,		@	13
Beeswax,		@	24
Candles, Fayetteville Factory,	20		
" Adamantine,	26	@	30
" Sperm,		@	50
Coffee, Rio,	12	@	13
" Laguira,	13		
" St. Domingo,			
Cotton, Fair to Good,	9	@	
" Ordinary to Mid	8		
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 10,	17	@	18
Feathers,	40		
Flour, Family,	8	@	
" Superfine,	8	@	
" Fine,		@	8
" Scratched,	7	@	
Corn,	80	@	85
Wheat,	1.50		
Oats,	50	@	
Peas,	70		
Rye,	1.10	@	
Hides, Dry,	10		
" Green,	4	@	5
Lard,	14		
Molasses, Cuba,	32	a	45
" New Orleans,	48	@	50
Nails,	5½		
Salt, Liverpool, sack,	1.75	@	1.75
" Allum, bushel,	75		
Flaxseed,	1.50		
Clover seed ℔ lb,	12½	@	15
Brandy, Peach,			1.00
" Apple,		@	60
N. C. Whiskey,	57	@	60
Sugar, Loaf,	12½		
" Crushed,	12½		
" St. Croix,	9½	@	10
" Porto Rico,	8½	@	10
" New Orleans,	8	@	9
Tallow,	11	@	12
Tobacco, Leaf,			
" Manufactured,	8	@	15
Wool,	14	@	15

WILMINGTON MARKET, Feb. 16.

[Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.]

Bacon, N. C., hog round,	12	@	12½
" Western Sides,	11	@	12
" " Shoulders,	11	@	12½
Lard, N. C.,	14	@	15
Butter,	25	@	30
Beeswax,	24	@	25
Candles, Adamantine,	30	@	33
" Sperm,	35	@	45
Corn,	82	@	90
Coffee, Rio,	11¾	@	12½
" Laguna,	13	@	14
Cotton,	8	@	00
N. C. Sheetings,	7½	@	8
" Yarn,	17	@	17½
Feathers,	45	@	05
Flour N C R R,	8.50	@	8,75
Hay, Eastern,	1.10	@	00
" Northern,	00	@	00
Lime,	1.15	@	1,25
Molasses Cuba,	41	@	43
Nails,	5	@	00
Turpentine, Yellow Dip,	2,65	@	0,00
" Virgin,		@	2,12
" Hard,	1,65	@	0,00
Tar,	2.00	@	2 12
Rosin, No 1,	1.50	@	2,87½
" 2,	1,15	@	1,50
" Common,	1,00	@	1,05
Spirits Turpentine,	39	@	
Potatoes, Bbls,	3,00	@	3.25
Rice,	5½	@	
Salt, Alum,	50	@	0,00
" Sack,	1,10	@	1,15
Sugar, N. O.,	5	@	7
" P R,	9	@	9½
Dried Apples per lb,	3	@	4
" Peeled Peaches,	6	@	6
" Unpeeled,	3	@	3½
Brandy, Peach,	75	a	100
" Apple,	50	a	60

NORFOLK MARKET, Va., Feb. 16.

[Reported by ROWLAND & BROTHERS.]

Bacon, Hams,		@	14
" Hog round,		@	12½
Beans, White, (wanted)	1.75	@	2.00
B. E. Peas,	95	@	1.00
Buckwheat, bag,	94	@	00
Butter, Goshen,	28	@	30
" Glade,	23	@	26
Lard, (No. 1 & 2)	12	@	12½
Dried Apples, (p bus, 28 lbs.)	95	a	1.00
" Peaches, peeled, (p bus. 40 lbs.)		a	3.25
Beeswax,			24
Cotton,	9	@	9½
Corn, White,	77	@	78
" Mixed,	75	@	76
" Yellow,	80	@	81
Flaxseed,	1.80	@	1.90
Flour, Fine,	9.00	@	
" Superfine,	9	@	0.00
" Extra,	10	@	0.00
" Family,		@	11
Hay, Cargo,		@	1.25
Oats,	38	@	40
Salt, Fine, ℔ sack,	1.75	@	
" Ground Alum,	1.25	@	
Sugar, Refined,	10	@	10½
" Crushed,	11	@	11½
Shingles, Heart, 12 in bunch,	7.00	@	
" Sap, " "	4.00	@	5.00
Whiskey,	38	@	
Lime, Camden,		a	1.00

Receipts.—Corn very large, this week, about 150,000 bushels received and sold. Flour sells quick for Superfine and Extra—the lower grade are plenty and dull. Dried Fruit is dull. Cotton is in demand for sale this week about 2,000 bales at our quotation. Naval Stores are dull for sale. Tar at 1.81 and 1.87. Staves sell readily—particularly W. O. and R. O. Hlds.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Our readers, and especially the farmers and those doing business with the Rail Road, will gladly receive the following schedule of freight on the North Carolina and Wilmington & Weldon Rail Roads, from Greensboro to Wilmington *via* Goldsboro:

	N. C. R. R.	W. & W. R. R.
Cotton ℔ Bale, 350 lbs	$1 40	$ 60
Flour ℔ bbl. (in bags 10 ℔ cent. added)	64	25
Corn, Meal, Rye, Peas ℔ bu.	11	8
Oats, Sheaf and Straw "	7	5
Salt ℔ sack	80	35
Wheat ℔ bushel	16	8
Hay, Fodder, Oats & Straw, ℔ 100 lbs	19	15
Brick ℔ 1,000	5 00	3 50
Guano ℔ Ton,	1 00	1 00
Bacon, loose, ℔ 100 lbs	64	41

FIRST CLASS FREIGHT.

Baskets, Buckets, Bellows, Brooms, Boxes Merchandise, Camphine, Carpetings, Eggs, Confectionaries, Furniture, Glass-ware, Gun-Powder, Fine Liquors, ℔ 100 lbs. 64 41

SECOND CLASS.

Agricultural Implements, Bacon—packed, Hardware, Bagging, Bacon, Machinery, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Crockery, Coffee, Dye-Stuffs, Dried Fruit, Sheeting, Fish, Saddlery, Domestic Liquors, Marble—dress'd, Nails, Steel, Stoves, Tallow, Tin, Wool, Tobacco, Vegetables ½ rates, ℔ 100 lbs. 55 34

THIRD CLASS.

Molasses, Hides, Fruit, Hair, Oil, Oysters, Rags, Rice, Sashes, Shrubbery, Stone, Cider, Vinegar, Lime, Marble—undressed, ℔ 100 lbs. 40 25

Just Received

10 BARRELS—Mercer Potatoes.
T. J. PATRICK.
Feb. 16, 1856. 8::1t

GEO. W. WILLIAMS. WM. T. CARRINGTON.

WILLIAMS & CARRINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Shockoe Slip, Richmond, Va.,

GIVE particular attention to the sale of TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, and every description of Country Produce. All packages of Merchandise, &c., forwarded with dispatch. 8:6ms.

G. H. KELLEY & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 11 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILL keep constantly on hand, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Butter, Lard, Soaps, Crackers, Starch, Oils, Snuffs, &c., &c.

REFERENCES.—O. G. Parsley, President of Commercial Bank, John McRae, President of Bank of Wilmington, of Wilmington: A. M. Gorman, Rev. R. T. Heflin, of Raleigh; J. & F. Garrett, David McKnight, of Greensborough. 8:1y.

CATALOGUE
OF
Fresh Garden Seeds
FOR SALE BY
W. C. PORTER,

Asparagus.	Corn, Early Sugar.
Beans, Ear'y 6 weeks.	" Tuscarora.
" Val ntine.	" Canada Prolific.
" White Marrow-fat.	Lettuce, Early Curled.
" Mohawk.	" White Cabbage.
" Refugee, or 1-000 to 1.	Melons, Green Citron.
" Large White Kidney.	" Large Cantelope.
Beets, Early blood Turnip.	" " Musk.
" White Sugar.	" Water, Mt. sweet
Broccli, Early White.	Mustard, White.
Cabbage, Early York.	" Black.
" Sugar Loaf.	Okra, White.
" Large Flat Dutch.	Parsley, Curled.
" Drumhead.	Parsnip, long smooth.
" " Savoy.	Pepper, long Cayenne.
Cauliflower, Large late.	Peas, Early May.
Carrot, long Orange.	" Large White Marrow.
" White Field.	" Dwarf Sugar, or Eatable Pod.
Celery, White Solid.	Pumpkin, Cheese.
Cress, Curled.	Radish, Red Turnip.
Cucumber, early frame.	" Early Short top Long Scarlet.
" Russian.	Salsify, Vegetable Oyster.
" Cluster.	Squash, Early Crook Neck.
" Long Green-Gherkin.	Tomato, Large Red.
Egg Plant, Purple.	" " Yellow.
" " White.	Turnip, Early Flat Dutch.
Onion Setts.	Large White flat.

Warranted the Growth of 1855, just received at the DRUG STORE on East Market, Greensborough, N. C.
Feb. 11, 1856. 7::2t.

HELP
Young America!!

ADAMS & STEINER would most respectfully inform the public, that they have opened a new Harness Establishment, in the town of Greensboro', on East Market street, a few doors below the Court House, in the building formerly occupied by C. A. Gillespie, where they would be pleased to have their friends call and examine their work, and hear their prices before purchasing elsewhere. Those who want, either single or double **harness,** of any quality, from the *plainest* to the *finest extra finish*, will lose nothing by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell their work, all of which is manufactured with their own hands, of the best materials, and in the most durable and tasty manner, on such terms as cannot fail to give general satisf

Original Poetry.

FOR THE TIMES.

'Twas midnight. A deep tomb-like stillness floated pensively in the breathless air; e'en the wayward zephyr lifted not, moved not its soft-sighing quivering wing.—Earth's scenery was hallowed with a kind of pure spiritual beauty, for the snow-flake was pillowed upon it. Brightly beaming from the celestial heavens, a thousand twinkling stars shone mildly down upon me, as I walked all alone the veranda of my Alma Mater, full within the bosom of her classic shades. O it was a holy hour! Mind and heart were busy. Thought, fledged with the pinions of affection and swift as the flight of those pure bright spirits that float in higher and happier spheres, bore me quickly, in vision, far, far away

To my own bright particular Star.

O star of my spirit on the ocean of life,
Where marshall'd for combat, the storm-winds are rife,
And the deep sullen murmur of the wave moans aloud
With the thunder that peals from the dark, dark cloud.

How proudly, how joyously my bark glided on,
And feared not the breaker, though loud was the storm,
Till the beams of thy presence did cease to illume,
With their calm light of love, my darkness—my gloom.

How rich were the joys that bloomed in my heart,
With a fragrance more holy than earth's weets can impart,
When, by thy soft smiles, its *boudoir* was filled,
With affection as pure as bright paradise rills.

How calm was the sea, how clear was the sky,
How pleasant the breeze though it whispered a sigh,
When thy last parting, like the zephyr of eve,
Fell sadly on him whom Fate bade thee leave.

But now that thou art gone, I *must not regret*,
For the chart of my faith still points to thee yet,
And the mission of truth which has called thee away,
Shall gladden thy smiles in a bright future day.

Oft, oft I shall wander at midnight alone
To gaze on the gems that gild his dark throne,
But the holiest star that there may *ne'er wane*,
I will call by thine *own sweetest, loveliest name.*

O star of my spirit on the ocean of life,
The world may grow dark and sorrow be rife,
Its now brightening prospects all wither away,
Like the flowers of summer once beauteous and gay.

Friends, fortune, and fame may all take their flight,
And leave me alone amid tempests and night,
But *so long* as thy beams of affection shall play
On my heart, 'twill be glad—yes, a bright, bright day.

Then, O, soon .... my clouds to dispel,
And *exalt* me thee where my mind and heart dwell,
Then joyous my spirit from all trouble I'll free,
And live to be happy—*to love only thee.*

Hope's Border. ALEXIS.

Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well understood. It is the sunny side of existence."

GREENSBOROUGH, FEB. 16.

A Nice Calculation.

Speaking against long prayers, Elder Knapp says:—"When Peter was endeavoring to walk on the water to meet his Master, and was about sinking, had his supplication been as long as the introduction to some of our modern prayers, before he got half through he would have been fifty feet under water."

If he would have been this far before the *introduction* was through, by the time the *prayer* was finished, he would have been where "hooks" never could have reached his care—"down below."

"Full many a flower is born to bloom and blush unseen,
And waste its fragrance on the desert air."

True. Yet it afforded little comfort to Mr. Snipes, who was, after all his trouble before the glass, unnoticed at the party the other night. "Oh!" sighed he, after repeating the above quotation; "tis sad to think there is a destiny which rules all things, and fixes our lot in life; that prevents those from *shining* who have an inclination to do so; but, why should I pine? the poet says, 'full *many*,' and if it is a common thing I am no worse than others."

"A drowning man will catch at a straw," and far be it from our intention to rob him of this poor comfort. Live on Snipes and happy be; the world has slighted many a worthy soul ere you were launched upon its deceitful, selfish, ungrateful sea. Don't despond! Bear up like a man, and *your* day *may* come. Remember,

"To bear is to conquer our fate!"

Curious Epitaph.—A grave-stone has lately been erected in Carisbrook churchyard, to the memory of the late Mr. Charles Dixon, of Newport, smith and farrier. The following humorous epitaph is inscribed on it:

"My *sledge* and *hammer* lie reclined,
My *bellows* they have lost their wind;
My *fire's* extinct, my *forge* decayed,
My *vice* low in the dust is laid.
My *coals* are spent, my *iron* gone,
My last *nail's* drove, my *work* is done."

What utility is there in killing hogs; if they sir, *cure* directly afterwards.

Quaint and beautiful proverb:

He that in the world would rise,
Must read the Times and advertise.

Unpopular.—Quarrelsome women, rainy days, and those dirty-faced boys who are continually boring you about "that little" bill you owe to Mr. Grip.

The chap who took the thread of life to sew the rent of his house, has gone West, and invented a patent point for crosseyed needles.

The dentists generally have acknowledged their business to be a *gum* game inasmuch as they are using gutta percha to set their artificial teeth in.

What is the difference petween a schoolmaster and an engine-driver.

One trains the mind, the other minds the train, sometimes!

That man who is afraid to make an enemy, or is afraid of his enemies when they come ready made, as come they will, is not made of quite the metal to cut his way through this world.

A Greek Maiden being asked what fortune she would bring her husband, replied in the following beautiful and forcible language; 'I will bring him what gold cannot purchase—a heart unspotted, and virtue without a stain.

A man, who moved from Ohio to Western Illinois, says his children got the measles and whooping-cough as soon as he arrived, and in a letter to his friend, adds:—"What will come next I don't know, but *hope we shan't get the itch till a little better able to scratch.*"

Well, Tom, does your girl continue to love you?" "Yes, more than ever." "Indeed, what evidence have you of that?" "Why, she makes me presents." "What has she given you lately?" "Oh, she made me a present of my picture, which I paid five dollars for before I gave it to her.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead who never to himself hath said, I will a family paper take, both for my own and children's sake! If such there be, let him repent, and have the paper to him sent; and if he'd pass a happy winter, he in advance should pay the printer.

The great bar to happiness is the bar of the grog-shop. He who frequents it will very likely soon find himself before the bar of justice. Let us all, then, place a bar against all evils arising from intemprance—the rock on which many young men have been shipwrecked.

An old cynic, at a concert the other night, read in the programme the title of a song, viz: "Oh give me a cot in the valley I love." Reading it over attentiveiy, the old fellow finally growled—"Well, if I had my choice, *I should ask for a bedstead.*"

A teacher has been explaining to his class the points of the compass, and all were drawn up in front toward the north.

"Now what is before you, John?"

"The north, sir."

"And what behind you, Tommy?"

"My coat tail, sir," said he, trying at the same time to get a glimpse of it.

TECHNICAL.—A few days ago a couple of men got into a fight, and as a consequence, it being naturally the case, a ring of excited individuals got around the parties, and each according to his own particular feeling in the matter, gave him advice:

"Peg it into him!" said the shoemaker. "Cut into his fat, old fellow," said the butcher. "Dress him well," said the tailor. "Tan his hide," said the currier. "Bleed him till he pleads," said the lawyer. "Nail him," said the carpenter. "Plug him in the eye," said the tobacconist. 'Batter his form,' said the printer. "Knock him into pi, and pitch him into h—ll," said the printer's devil.

A Pretty Woman.—The subjoined waif we have discovered in an exchange:—"A pretty woman is one of the institutions" of the country—an angel in dry goods and glory. She makes sunshine, blue sky, Fourth of July and happiness wherever she goes. Her path is one of delicious roses, perfume and beauty. She is a sweet poem; written in rare curls and choice calico, and good principles. Men stand up before her as so many admiration points, to melt into cream and then butter. Her words float around the ear like music, birds of Paradise, or the chimes of Sabbath bells. Without her, society would lose its truest attraction, the church its firmest reliance, and young men the very best of comforts and company. Her influence and generosity restrain the vicious, strengthen the weak, raise the lowly, flannel-shirt the heathen, and strengthen the faint-hearted. Wherever you find the virtuous woman, you also find pleasant firesides, boquets, clean clothes, order, good living, gentle hearts, music, light, and model institutions' generally. She is the flower of humanity, a very Venus in dimity, and her inspiration is the breath of Heaven.

Why are women like beets? Because the younger they are, the better.

Office N. C. R. R. Company,
SALISBURY, Jan. 31, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Thursday, the 31st day of January, 1856.

WEST.

Leave Goldsboro', at	2.10	A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh, at	5.07	"
" Hillsboro',	7.50	"
" Graham,	9.36	"
" Greensboro',	11.10	"
" Jamestown,	11.54	"
" Lexington,	1.31	P. M.
" Salisbury,	2.37	"
" Concord,	4.42	"
" Charlotte,	6.04	"

EAST.

Leave Charlotte, at	5.00	P. M.
Arrive at Concord, at	6.26	"
" Salisbury,	7.51	"
" Lexington,	9.02	"
" Jamestown,	11.07	"
" Greensboro',	11.46	"
" Graham,	1.28	A. M.
" Hillsboro',	2.50	"
" Raleigh,	5.27	"
" Goldsboro',	8.48	"

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Sup't. N. C. Rail Road.
6:::3tw.

Garden Seeds.

FROM the well known Seed Gardens of Comstock Ferre & Co., Withersfield, Conn., established over thirty years.

Asparagus Seed.
" Root.
Bunch Beans,
" Early China.
" " Valentine.
" " Yellow Six Weeks.
" " Mchawk.
" Large White Kidney.
Pole Beans,
" Large Lima.
" White Cranberry.
Beet,
" Finest Early Blood Turnip.
" Early Yellow Turnip.
" Long Blood Red.
Borecole or Kale,
" Curled Scotch
Cabbage,
" Early York.
" " Sugarloaf.
" " Drumhead.
" Large English Drumhead.
" " Flat Dutch.
Comstock's Premium Flat Dutch.
Fine Drumhead Savoy.
Red Dutch, for pickling.
Cauliflower,
" Fine early London.
Carrot,
" Long Orange.
Celery,
" White Solid.
" New Silver Giant, Solid.
Cucumber,
" Early Russian—earliest known.
" " Frame.
" " Cluster.
" " White Spine, very fine,
" Extra Long Green Turkey.
" Gherkin, or West India.
Egg Plant,
" Large Purple.
Indian Corn,
" Early Red Cob Sweet.
" Large Sweet or Sugar.
Okra, Large White.
Parsnip, Long Smooth.
Lettuce,
" Early White Cabbage.
" " Curled Silesia.
" Versailles.
" Brown Dutch.
" Ice Cos.
Melon,
" Green Citron.
" Nutmeg.
" Large yellow Canteloup.
" Large Musk.
Mustard,
" White,
" Brown.
Onion Seed,
" Wethersfield Large Red.
" New Danvers Yellow.
" Silver Skin.
Onion Sets,
" Silver Skin.
" Wethersfield Large Red.
Peas,
" Extra Early May.
" Early Warwick,
" " Frame, or June.
" Large White Marrowfat.
Pepper,
" Large Bull-nose, or Bell.
Rhubarb,
" Myatt's Victoria
Radish,
" Early Short-top Long Scarlet.
" " Scarlet Turnip.
" White Turnip.
Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.
Squash,
" Early Yellow Bush Scollop.
" " Bush Summer Crookneck.
Tomato,
" Large Red.
" " Smooth, or Round Red.
" " Yellow.
Turnip,
" Early Flat Dutch, or Spring.
" Large White Flat.

All the above seeds are now ope. and for sale. Orders by Mail promptly attended to
T. J. PATRICK.
Greensbro', N. C. Feb., 1856.

Cabinet Furniture,

MADE AND SOLD BY
PETER THURSTON,
WEST STREET GRENSBOROUGH, N. C.

WHO keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, Marble Top Centre and Pier Tables; splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus and Work Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops; Secretaries and Book Cases of all kinds; bureaus an assortment—of every price and quality; Fine Mahogany Rocking Chairs with spring seats; Sofas, Wardrobes, Tables, Stands, &c.

All made as good and sold as low as Northern work.

Poplar, Birch, and Walnut Lumber.—and Country Produce at market prices,—taken in exchange for furniture. 1-tf.

A. PERRY SPERRY,
(Formerly of Greensborough, N. C.)
WITH
BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO.,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade Street,
1856.] NEW YORK. [2-1y

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School, Religious, Scientific, Standard, prose and Poetical Works in General Literature; Law Books, Miscellany, Albums, Music and Writing Port Folios, Writing Desks, Music and Musical Instruments, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c.
Greensborough, N. C.
Market Street, second square from the court house.

NEW BOOKS—JUST RECEIVED.—Rose Clark, Fanny Fern; Good Time Coming; Mimic Life; A Basket of Chips; The Home Garner; Lloyd's Steamboat Directory and Disasters on the Western Waters; Napoleon at St. Helena; American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge; The Memors of Susan Allibone, A Life hid with Christ; Whateley's Good and Evil Angels; Whateley's Future State. For sale by E. W. OGBURN.
Jan. 23, 1856.

N. C. FREEMAN,
WITH
ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY SILK GOODS,
No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia.
1856. 2-1y

J. D. CUMMING. C. W. STYRON.
CUMMING & STYRON,
Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
August. 1:8ms.

FISH—fresh Mullets and Mackerel, just received and for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

Normal College.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C.

THIS Institution is situated four miles from "High Point," on the North Carolina Rail Road, about one mile from the Western Plank Road, and eighteen, from Greensboro' The buildings which are now finished consist of an elegant brick edifice, three stories high, and of ample dimentions, well finished and furnished, together with extensive boarding arrangements both public and private. The Apparatus, made by Chamberlain and Ritchie, of Boston, is of the very best character; the Museum and all other appliances properly belonging to a College, are such as the spirit of the age demands. The extent, thoroughness and finish of Instruction are suited to the dignity of an enterprising State, and have been matured by the wisdom of a large board of Trustees, Headed by his Excellency the Governor, John A. Gilmer, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, &c. The Collegiate years is divided into three Terms of fourteen weeks each, a holyday of two weeks is given at Christmas, and one week about the fifth of April, but students from a distance are not expected to return home till the Summer vacation. The location is of easy access by rail and plank roads, within two days drive of the finest mountain scenery in the South, and is itself in a fine rolling country of first rate water and cheap living. The entire expense varies from about $31 to $40 per term, or from $93 to 120 dollars per annum. All money must be placed in the hands of the President, and if any pocket money is to be allowed, parents should give precise instructions as to the amount. Money sufficient to pay the Janitor's fee ($1 per term) and to purchase books must be deposited in advance, all other expenses are due at the end of the Term and must be promptly settled. Books can be obtained at the College, but clothing should always be furnished from home. All communications should be directed to "Normal College, N. C." Catalogues can be obtained by application to the President. The next Term will begin on the 12th, of September.

B CRAVEN, President.
August 1855. 1-4m.

HERRING'S
Patent Champion Fire AND Burglar Proof Safes.

THE great interest manifested by the public to procure more perfect security from Fire for valuable papers, such as Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Notes, and Books of Account, than the ordinary SAFES heretofore in use had afforded, induced the Subscribers to devote a large portion of time and attention during the past *fourteen years in making improvements and discoveries for this object*, and they now beg leave to assure their numerous friends, and the public generally, that their efforts have been crowned with complete success, and now offer the "Improved Herring's Patent World's Fair Premium Fire Proof Safe," as the CHAMPION SAFE OF THE WORLD, having been awarded Medals at both the World's Fair, London, 1851, and in New York, 1853, as superior to all others. It is now, undoubtedly, entitled to that appellation, and secured with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, (which also was awarded Medals as above,) forms the most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof Safes ever before offered to the Public.

The Subscribers also manufacture all kind of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for Brokers, Jewellers, and Private Families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other Valuables. And are also Patentees, (by purchase,) and Manufacturers of Jones' Patent Permutation Bank Lock.

SILAS C. HERRING & CO. PATENTEES,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 7 & 8 Water St. N.Y.
☞ Agent for North Carolina, J. R. BLOSSOM, Wilmington. 7:3m.

OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE,
GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.

WE purpose protracting the present session until the 31st July—seven, instead of five months from the time of opening. This we shall do for the accommodation of those young men who engage in teaching during the fall and winter, and desire then to enter school during a term of five months. All who can reach us by the first Thursday in March, can have the advantages of a five-months session from that time.

DAVID R. BRUTON,
Principal.
Oak Ridge, N. C., Feb. 11, '56. 7:2w

GREENSBORO'
Female College.

THE Spring Session of 1856, will commence on the 24th day of December, 1855.—There will be no vacation in Winter, except a few days for recreation at Christmas. All the departments of Instruction of the Institution, are now supplied with efficient and faithful Professors and Teachers. The First Class has been divided into two sections, for the accommodation of those who desire to prepare for the regular College Course. Girls under 14 years of age, will hereafter be received into the Institution.

Circulars will be sent, on application, to all persons desiring full information in reference to charges, course of study, &c.

T. M. JONES, Pres't. 1-tf.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, advantageously, any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience with every facility and ability enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promiptness in all sales. We have sold for, and refer to among many others:

Hon. THOS. RUFFIN,	Alamance,
JOHN NEWLIN,	do
P. A. HOLT,	do
W. R. ALBRIGHT,	do
J. H. HAUGHTON,	Chatham,
A. H. LINDLEY,	do
P. C. CAMERON,	Orange,
JOHN F. LYON,	do
W. J. BINGHAM,	do
JOHN LONG,	Randolph,
E. G. READE,	Person,
G. & H. WILLIAMS,	do

Feb. 6. 6:::1yr.

GREENSBORO'
Classical School.

TAUGHT BY
CHARLES W. HOLBROOK, A. M.

THE Spring Session will commence on Wednesday morning January 9th at 9 o'clock—at which time classes will be formed, and scholars of *any age* admitted.

It is very desirable that all should be present at the opening of the school, so that a proper classification can be made.

☞ TERMS, as follows, viz: Classical Department $21. English $13, payable always in advance.

January, 1856. 2-3m

TO COMMON SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

By an act of the last Legislature the time of holding elections for Committee men, was changed to the first Saturday in April, the Committee then chosen, to commence their term of office, on the first monday in May following.

The Committee men now in office, will continue until others are chosen.

E. W. OGBURN Chn.

1856. **ANNUALS.** 1856.

The Mignorette, The Golden Gift, The Ladie's Wreath, The Ladie's Gift, The Casket, Magnolia, Garland, Amaranth, Token of Friendship, Perpetual Keepsake.

For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

JOB PRINTING.

Having just established a Printing Office in Greensborough, with

NEW AND FASHIONABLE
JOB TYPE,

Selected with great care, to suit the times and please the taste of our people, we respectfully call attention to the same and solicit A TRIAL.

ORDERS FOR

PAMPHLETS,	CLERKS' BLANKS,
HANDBILLS,	SHERIFF'S do.
CARDS,	CONSTABLES' do.
LABELS,	ATTORNEYS' do.

OR FOR

Any other kind of Work,

Required by the business Community, will be executed with

Neatness, Correctness, Dispatch
AND
PUNCTUALITY.
TIMES OFFICE.
Market Street, Greensboro', N. C.
Jan. 1, 1856.

SIGN OF THE SKELETON WAGON.

SOUTHERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Merchants and Planters, that he has opened a Repository for the sale of Carriages, Buggies, Harness, &c., at No. 26 Beekman Street, running through to 13 Spruce Street—entrance on Either Street.

The main floor, (185 feet in length,) affords ample room for keeping always on hand, a large and complete assortment of every description and variety.

Having learned the trade in the Factory of shefather, he is practically familiar with every te iartment in the business, and is therefore andbled to oversee orders for any kind of work pnerusted to him, and superintend every stage of its manufacture.

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Respectfully, your obedient Servant,
WM. L. McDONALD.

N. B.—WM. L. McDONALD takes pleasure in referring to the Merchants of Greensboro'.
New York, January, 1856. 5-2m

A CALL FOR CASH.

RANKIN & MCLEAN, Respectfully invite all persons indebted to come forward and pay up as they are very much in need of cash. Those having open accounts who cannot now cash them will please come forward and close them by note. Those having notes of long standing failing to pay or renew them may expect to pay cost upon them, as they must have cash, at least in part, and their notes renewed. Interest will be charged upon all open accounts from Jany. 1st the usual time of settling. Jan., 1856.

Valuable Land for Sale—By virtue of a Deed in Trust, executed by Richard Fox, on the 30th of August 1853, for certain purposes therein stated, and registered in the Register's office for Guilford county, N. C., the undersigned Trustee will sell to the highest bidfier on a credit of twelve months, with interest, at the Court house door in Greensboro' Guilford county, N. C., on Wednesday the 5th of march 1856, that valuable tract of land on the waters of Richland creek, 3½ miles south west of Jamestown, 3 miles east of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, and within 1½ miles of the N. C. Rail Road, known as the Bundy or Fox place, containing about 400 acres. On this tract there is valuable water power, the land well adapted to the cultivation of Tobacco, &c. It is seldom that such property is in the market. Persons desirous of purchasing land would do well to examine this tract previous to day of sale.

JAMES SLOAN, Trustee.
Greensboro' Feb. 6. 1856.—6-4w.

NEW FIRM—FASHIONABLE TAILORING.—HARRELL AND MORING, successors to J. G. Efland, having taken the shop formerly occupied by him, up stairs, opposite the Bland House, beg leave to inform the citizens of Greensboro' and the surrounding country, that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch.

Mr. Harrell having had several years' experience in some of the most fashionable establishments, and being a pupil of Mr. J. W. Albright of the far famed firm of Albright, Samiento & Co., of Philadelphia, flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed in the art of Garment Cutting, being regularly in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions.

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HARRELL & MORING
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TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME.

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January 1, 1856. 1-1y.

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